Part one : Grammar (Tenses)

- مقارنة المضـــارع البسيط بالمضـــارع المستمر.

- الاستخدام **use** (المضارع البسيط) .

- نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير

١- عن المواقف الدائمة .

٢-- عادة أو حقيقة نتحدث عنها بشكل عام.

٣-- بدلا من المستقبل مع المواعيد الثابتة.

٤-- بدلا من المستقبل بعد (**if**)الشرطية و الروابط الزمنية

- **Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.** (حقيقه)
- **Excuse me, do you speak English?** (أحداث متكررة)
- **It doesn't rain very much in summer.** (حقيقه)
- **What do you usually do at weekends?** (أحداث متكررة)
- **I always get hungry in the afternoon.** (أحداث متكررة)
- **Most people learn to swim when they are children.** (حقيقه)
- **Every day the population of the world increases by about 200,000 people.** (أحداث متكررة)
- **My parents live in London. They have lived there all their lives.** (أحداث متكررة)
- **Joe isn't lazy. He works hard most of the time.** (أحداث متكررة)
- **Nurses look after patients in hospitals.** (حقيقه)
- **I usually go away at weekends.** (أحداث متكررة)
- **The earth goes round the sun.** (حقيقه)
- **The cafe opens at 7.30 in the morning.** (مواعيد ثابتة)

always	دائما	**usually**	عاده
sometimes	احيانا	**never**	ابدا
often	غالبا	**rarely**	نادرا
scarcely	نادرا	**every**	كل

• الاستخدام **use** (المضارع المستمر) .

• نستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير.

١- - حدث مستمر في لحظة الكلام أو حول لحظة الكلام.

٢-- بدلا من المستقبل عندما يكون الفعل تم الإعداد و الترتيب لحدوثه

- **The water is boiling now, so you can put in the pasta.**
- **This week, I'm reading an interesting story.**
- **I'm meeting John after class today.**
- **- I've booked the ticket. I'm travelling tomorrow.**
- **Listen to those people. What language are they speaking?**
- **Let's go out. It isn't raining now.**
- **'I'm busy.' 'What are you doing?'**
- **I'm getting hungry. Let's go and eat.**
- **Kate wants to work in Italy, so she's learning Italian.**
- **The population of the world is increasing very fast.**
- **I'm living with some friends until I find a place of my own.**
- **a: You're working hard today. b: Yes, I have a lot to do.**
- **The company I work for isn't doing so well this year.**
- **Some friends of mine are building their own house. They hope to finish it next summer.**
- **Please don't make so much noise. I'm trying to work.**
- **'Where's Mark?' 'He's having a shower.'**
- **Let's go out now. It isn't raining anymore. How's your new job? Are you enjoying it?**
- **What's all that noise? What's going on? Or What's happening?**

Now	الان	Today	اليوم
At the moment	في هذه اللحظة	look	انظر
Listen	استمع	Watch out !	انتبه



State verbs أفعال الحالة

like	يحب	know	يعرف
love	يحب	realize	يدرك
want	يريد	understand	يفهم
need	يحتاج	suppose	يفترض
prefer	يفضل	believe	يصدق
recognize	يتعرف علي	belong	يخص
mean	يقصد	fit	يناسب
suppose	يفترض	contain	يحوي
seem	يبدو	consist	يتكون من
see	يري	touch	يلمس
hear	يسمع	smell	يشم
taste	يتذوق	feel	يشعر
wish	يتمني	trust	يثق
refuse	يرفض	hope	يأمل
agree	يوافق	hate	يكره
desire	يرغب	appear	يخص
Belong to	يخص	notice	يلاحظ

- هذه الأفعال لا توضع في أزمنه المستمر .

- **I'm hungry. I want something to eat.**
- **Do you understand what I mean?**
- **Anna doesn't seem very happy right now.**
  - **She seems sad.**

- ولكن لاحظ الآتي . (أفعال من الممكن أن توضع في المستمر إذا اختلف معناها) .

المضارع البسيط		المضارع المستمر	
think	يعتقد	think	يفكر
have	يمتلك	have	معني أخر

weigh	يزن	Weigh	يزن شيء
smell	ذو رائحه	smell	يشم
taste	ذو مذاق	taste	يتذوق
see	يري	see	يزور

- I think Mary is Canadian, but I’m not sure.
- What do you think of my idea?
- I am thinking of my wife .
- She is seeing the pyramids next week .
- This food tastes hot .
- I am weighing the chicken now .
- She is having lunch now .
- They are having a party next week .

ولكن لاحظ الآتي . - الفعلين (look – feel) يجوز فيهما الأمرين

- You look well today. or You’re looking well today.
- How do you feel now? or How are you feeling now?

من الممكن أن يأتي الفعل **feel** بمعني ذو ملمس أو يعتقد .

- This knife feels smooth .
- I feel you are right .

- **am/is/are being + صفه (للتعبير عن حدث مؤقت).**
- **am/is/are + صفه (للتعبير عن حدث عام).**
- I can’t understand why he’s being so selfish. He isn’t usually like that. (being selfish = behaving selfishly now) .
- ‘The path is icy. Don’t slip.’ ‘Don’t worry. I’m being very careful.’
- I don’t like to take risks. I’m a very careful person.

ولكن لاحظ الآتي .

- Sam is ill. (not is being ill)
- Are you tired? (not are you being tired)
-

ولكن لاحظ الآتي . always تأتي مع المضارع المستمر للتعبير الغضب من موقف ما

- **I'm always losing them = I lose them too often، or more often than normal.**
- **Paul is never satisfied. He's always complaining. (= he complains too much).**
- **You're always looking at your phone. Don't you have anything else to do?**

Choose the correct answer

1. Today she ('s spending / spends) time with her grandmother.
2. They usually(are going / go) to the gym on Sundays.
3. Now, we('re having / have) a very big villa in Luxor.
4. No, she can't answer the phone, she(has / is having) a shower.
5. I always (have / am having) a coffee before I leave for work in the morning.
6. They sometimes(fly / are flying)to London, but This week, they are going / go by boat.
7. Where are you?(I 'm sitting / sit) outside in the park!
8. He always(brings / is bringing)all his books and dictionaries to his English class.
9. The flowers (smell / are smelling)beautiful.
10. The bus to New York(leaves / is leaving)at 6.30.

Choose the correct answer

1. Sorry, I can't hear you because someone .... a lot of noise.
a) make b) is made c) is making d) makes
2. I can't concentrate with my teachers well when some students.......noise
a) make b) is made c) is making d) makes
3. When your brother comes back home, he .... his lessons.



a) studies b) study c) studied d) is studying

4. Don’t make noise please , your brother .... his lessons.

a) studies b) study c) studied d) is studying

5. Never .... to school on foot as it's far from our house.

a) do we go b) we go c) we have gone d) we can go

6. When she ....tomorrow, I will take her on a tour.

a) came b) come c) comes d) will come

7. Please turn off the television. I .... to study for an exam.

a) was trying b) am trying c) tries d) try

8. Esraa always has a glass of milk before she .... for school.

a) left b) leaves c) leave d) will leave

9. We will not leave until we .... our work.

a) finishes b) finished c) finishing d) finish

10. David’s in the kitchen. He .... dinner ready, so come into the garden and have a drink.

a) was getting b) is getting c) gets d) get

11. They are busy at the moment. They .... their homework.

a) do b) are doing c) did d) does

12. They are busy at the moment. They .... a lot of homework.

a) has had b) are having c) had d) have

13. I can understand the lesson well if it............... more than once.

a) revise b) revises c) revised d) is revised

14. I'll phone you as soon as I .... my work.

a) will finish b) has finished c) finished d) finish

15. The internet ....by millions of people all over the world.

a) used b) are used c) is used d) is use

16. I .... what you say.

a) believes b) believe c) am believing d) had believed

17. My sister usually .... the 8 o'clock train.

a) has caught b) believe c) catches d) is catching

• مقارنة الماضي البسيط بالمضـــارع التام.

- نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن :

١- حدث تم في الماضي في وقت محدد و الفعل ليس له أثر الآن.

٢-- حدث استمر لفترة ثم انتهي في الماضي و غير موجود الآن.

- **I left school three years ago.**
- **She met her uncle while she was walking to school**
- **They invited us to their party, but we decided not to go.**
- **The police stopped me on my way home last night.**
- **Mozart was a composer. He wrote more than 600piecesofmusic.**
- **My mother grew up in Italy.**
- **Who invented the telephone?.**
- **It stopped raining for a while, but now it's raining again.**
- **I lived abroad for ten years.**
- **She played tennis when she was young.**
- **a: When did it start raining?**
- **b: It started raining an hour ago / at 1 o'clock.**
- **I never rode a bike when I was a child.**
- **I worked here from 2010 to 2014. (I don't work here now)**
- **Jack lived in New York for ten years. Now he lives in Los Angeles.**
- **It was a really good holiday. I really enjoyed it.**

last ماضي	**once** ذات مره	
ago منذ	**in** في	
yesterday امس	**That day** امس	



- نستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن :

- الحدث تم في الماضي في وقت غيـــــر محدد (الفعل ما زال له أثر).

- I **have read** that book. (I can tell you about it now).
- You **have broken** my CD player. (I can't use it now.)
- I've **lived** in London since I was born.
- My father **has worked** as a vet for seven years.
- **They've gone** away. They'll be back on Friday. (they are away now).
- Some body **has invented** a new type of washing machine.
- a: Ow ! I've burnt myself.
- a: Look! Somebody **has spilt** something on the sofa.
- Tom **has lost** his key. (= he doesn't have it now).
- He told me his name, but **I've forgotten** it. (= I can't remember it now)
- Sally is still here. She **hasn't gone** out. (= she is here now)
- The road is closed. **There's been** an accident. (= There has been ...)
- It **hasn't rained** this week.
- **I've never ridden** a horse. (in my life)

recently	حديثا	just	حديثا
lately	مؤخرا	yet	حتي الان
never	ابدا	ever	من قبل

• Choose the correct answer.

1. I have wanted to be a doctor **since** I............. secondary school.

a) finished b) was finishing c) have finished d) finish

2. My father **has gone** to Cairo. This means that he............ there.

a) will be b) is no longer c) won't be d) is still

3. My father **has been** to Cairo. This means that he............ there.

a) will be b) is no longer c) won't be d) is still

4. It has been a long time **since** I .... Amal.

a) met b) have met c) had meet d) meet

5. You look pale...................... to you?

a) Has anything happened b) Will anything happen

c) Had anything happened d) Was anything happening

6. Since my sister got married, she ... to Kuwait with her husband.

a) had travelled b) has travelled c) travelled d) is travelling

7. I have known my friend .... five years.

a) since b) for c) ago d) already

8. Sara has lived in Ashmoun since she .... a child.

a) was b) has been c) will be d) is

9. Aya has written three reports ....

a) just b) ever c) yet d) so far

10. I haven't seen my close friend since ....

a) we are children b) our childhood c) we was children d) we children

11. My uncle................... to Germany recently.

a) has been b) will be c) were d) is

12. Since I .... my job; I have had a lot of problems with my boss.

a) have started b) had started c) was started d) started

13. I.............. as a teacher since I was 22, and I like it so much.

a) am working b) work c) had worked d) have worked

14. I ....for two days, so my eyes hurt.

a) don't sleep b) hadn't slept c) am not sleeping d) haven't slept

15. He................ to London. He is coming back next week.

a) was b) has been c) will be d) has gone

16. He................ to London. He came back yesterday.

a) was b) has been c) will be d) has gone

17. Have you ever been to Paris? - Yes, I ...... there one year ago.

a) had gone b) went c) have been d) have gone

• مقارنة المضـــارع التام البسيط بالمضـــارع التام المستمر.

- نستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن :
  - - الحدث بدأ في الماضي وله أُثر الأن .

- I **have read** that book. (I can tell you about it now).
- You **have broken** my CD player. (I can't use it now.)
- I've **lived** in London since I was born.
- My father **has worked** as a vet for seven years.
- **They've gone** away. They'll be back on Friday. (they are away now).

- نستخدم المضارع التام المستمر للتعبير عن :

١- الحدث بدأ في الماضي وله أُثر الأن . (الحدث استمر لوقت كبير في الماضي) هنا التركيز علي الحدث وليس النتيجة .

- Why are you out of breath? **Have you been running**?
- Paul is very tired. **He's been working** hard.
- Why are you so tired? What **have you been** doing?
- **I've been talking** to Amanda and she agrees with me.
- Where have you been? I've **been looking** for you.

- الحدث بدأ في الماضي ومازال مستمر ومن المحتمل أن يستمر في المستقبل.
  - How long have you been learning English? (= you're still learning English ?
  - Ben is watching TV. He's been watching TV all day.
  - Where have you been? I've been looking for you for the last half hour.
  - Chris hasn't been feeling well recently.
  - Every morning they meet in the same cafe. They 've been going there for years.



- المضارع التام المستمر يهتم بالحدث : (التركيز علي الحدث) .
- المضارع التام البسيط يهتم بالنتيجة : (التركيز علي النتيجة) .

- **There is paint on Kate's clothes. She has been painting her bedroom.**
- **The bedroom was green. Now it is yellow. She has painted her bedroom**

- في المثال الأول : ملابس كيت عليها دهان لأنها كانت بتدهن الغرفة طيب خلصت ولا لسه ؟؟ (معرفش) لأن التركيز هنا علي الحدث (عمليه الدهان) وليس الانتهاء من العمل .
- في المثال الثاني : لون الغرفة تغير من الأخضر للأصفر وهذا يدل علي الانتهاء من الحدث
- لاحظ الفرق :

- **My hands are very dirty. I've been repairing my bike.**
- **My bike is OK again now. I've repaired it. (=I've finished repairing it)**

- لاحظ الفرق :

- **Joe has been eating too much recently. He should eat less.**
- **Some body has eaten all the chocolates. The box is empty.**

- المضارع التام المستمر يهتم بالمدة الزمنية :.
- المضارع التام البسيط يهتم بالكمية أو عدد المرات :
- لاحظ الفرق :

- **How long have you been reading that book ?**
- **How many pages of that book have you read?**

- لاحظ الفرق :

- **Amy is writing emails. She's been writing emails all morning.**
- **Amy has sent lots of emails this morning.**

- لاحظ الفرق :

- **They've been playing tennis since 2 o'clock.**
- **They've played tennis three times this week.**



- المضارع التام المستمر يأتي مع كلمه **all** وبعدها فتره زمنيه .
- I **have been studying** all night .
- المضارع التام المستمر لا يأتي مع ال **state verbs** .
- I've known about the problem for a long time. (not I've been knowing) .
- How long have you had that camera? (not have you been having).
- من الممكن استخدام **want** و **mean** في المضارع التام المستمر .
- **I've been meaning** to phone Anna, but i keep forgetting.

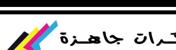
لو المعلومة محيره يمكنك الرجوع ل

English Grammar in use أو Cambridge Grammar

- يمكنك أن تستخدم المضارع التام البسيط أو التام المستمر مع **work – live**
- Julia **has been living** in this house for a long time.
- Julia has lived in this house for a long time.
- How long **have you been working** here?
- How long **have you worked** here?
- ولكن نستخدم المضارع التام البسيط مع **always**
- **I've always lived** in the country. (not always been living)
- نستخدم المضارع التام البسيط عندما نقول اننا لم نفعل شيء ما .
- I **haven't seen** Tom since Monday.

  (= Monday was the last time I saw him)
- Sarah hasn't phoned for ages.

  (= the last time she phoned was ages ago)



• مقارنة المضـــارع التام المستمر بالمضارع المستمر .

- نستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير.

٣- - حدث مستمر في لحظة الكلام أو حول لحظة الكلام. (انت في منتصف الحدث) لا يعنيك البداية ولا النهاية .

- نستخدم المضارع التام المستمر للتعبير.

- حدث بدأ في الماضي ومازال مستمر ومن المحتمل أن يستمر في المستقبل.
- - الحدث بدأ في الماضي وله أُثر الأن . (الحدث استمر لوقت كبير في الماضي) هنا التركيز علي الحدث وليس النتيجة .

•لاحظ الفرق :

- **Don't disturb me now. I'm working.**
- انا شغال حاليا (انا في منتصف الحدث)
- **I've been working hard. Now I'm going to have a break.**
- انا شغال من زمان ودلوقي شغال بس خلاص قررت اني ارتاح شويه
- **We need an umbrella. It's raining Hurry up! We're waiting.**
- هي تمطر الان (يعني المطر شغال الان) ونحن (منتظرين الأن) .
- **The ground is wet. It's been raining We've been waiting for an hour..**
- المطر انتهي ولكن الأرض مبلله لأنها كانت تمطر منذ فتره ولكن لم تعد تمطر الان .

Choose the correct answer:

1. He.. on that project for two years, and it still needs a lot of effort.

a) worked b) is working c) has been working d) has worked

2. It............for two hours. Now the sky is clear.

a) rained b) has been raining c) is raining d) has rained

3. He"s in hospital because he has .... an accident.

a) had b) been having c) having d) not had

4. She ....for the test for three hours now.

a) revised b) had revised c) revises b) has been revising

5. The forest fires..............for three weeks now. We need a lot of rain to put them out.

a) has burnt b) have been burning c) has been burning d) have burnt

6. I..............my aunt six times this year.

a) visit b) have been visiting c) have visited d) was visiting

7. He has been learning French ....the age of six.

a) for b) since c) while d) when

8. She .... hard for about eight hours now.

a) has been working b) is working c) works d) will work

9. What ....? - You look so tired!

a) have you done b) have you been doing c) are you doing d) did you

10. I .... on this English exercise for the last hour!

a) had worked b) have been working c) worked d) were you working

11. They have been doing the homework ....6 o"clock.

a) for b) ago c) from d) since

12. She .... the driving test.

a) has been passing b) passes c) is passing d) has passed

13. .... you watched that film yet?

a) Do b) Did c) Have d) Has

14. Where's Hala? I can't see her. - She .... to the shops.

a) goes b) has gone c) has been d) had been

15. Hala ....as a doctor for the last ten years.

a) has been working b) worked c) had worked d) is working

16. Maged .... all night and he is very tired.

a) has been working b) works c) had worked d) has worked

17. Adel has been learning English ....he was 7 years old.

a) for b) ago c) when d) since

18. Ali has been traveling .... the last five days.

a) for b) ago c) when d) since

19. I have been doing my homework .... three hours.

a) for b) ago c) when d) since

20. I'm a student in the third in the third secondary grade. I ....English for eight years.

a) am learning b) learn c) learnt d) have been learning

21. Ali and his brother .... the desert land and farming it for about eight years now.

a) are reclaiming b) would be reclaiming c) have been reclaiming

d) had been reclaiming

22. She has been cleaning the house .... two hours now.

a) for b) ago c) from d) since

23. We .... here for 6 years now and we don't intend to move.

a) lived b) have lived c) have been living d) were living

24. Nada............four books by Dickens.

a) has read b) have been reading c) read d) has been reading

25. Hadi................in a band since 2001.

a) plays b) was playing c) has been playing d) is playing

26. Look! Someone............... that window.

a) have broken b) has broken c) has been breaking d) hasn't broken

27. We.........Susan for years. She is our best friend.

a) knew b) 've been known c) have known d) have been knowing

28. I.....................my grandparents many times this year.

a) have visited b) was visiting c) have been visiting d) have been



- مقارنة المستقبل التام بالمستقبل المستمر.

- الاستخدام **use** (المستقبل التام) .
- نستخدم المستقبل التام للتعبير.

١-- حدث سوف يكون قد انتهي أو تم قبـــــــــــــل وقت معين في المستقبل.

- **They will have finished the English course in two months' time.**
- **By six o'clock, she will have finished her homework.**
- **Sally always leaves forworkat8.30 in the morning. She won't be at home at 9 o'clock– she'll have gone to work.**

٢-- حدث سوف يكون قد انتهي أو تم قبـــــــــــــل حدث آخر في المستقبل.

- **Before he comes, I will have cleaned up the house.**
- **John will have eaten the whole cake, by the time the birthday party starts.**
- **We're late. The film will already have started by the time we get to the cinema.**

- **Compare :**

- **Ted and Amy have been married for 24 years. *(present perfect)***
- **Next year they will have been married for 25 years. (future perfect)**
- **When their son was born, they had been married for three years. (past perfect)**

- الاستخدام **use** (المستقبل المستمر) .
- نستخدم المستقبل المستمر.

١- للتنبؤ بحدث سوف يكون مستمرا في وقت ما أو خلال فترة محددة في المستقبل

- **This time next week I'll be on holiday. I'll be lying on the beach or swimming in the sea.**
- **You have no chance of getting the job. You'll be wasting your time if you apply.**



- Don’t phone between 7 and 8. **We'll be eating**.
- The government **will be making** a statement
- about the crisis later today.
- Later in the program, **I’ll be talking** to the Minister of Education.
- The team’s star player is injured and **won’t be playing** in the game on Saturday.

٢- حدث سوف يكون مستمرا عندما يقطعه حدث آخر أو عندما يتم حدث آخر في المستقبل. تقاطع في المستقبل)

٣- **حدثين سوف يكونان مستمران معا في نفس الوقت في** المستقبل. (توازي)

- I **will be waiting** for you when your bus arrives.

Compare :

- **At 10 o’clock yesterday**, Tina was in her office. She was working. (past continuous)
- **It’s 10 o’clock now**. She is in her office. She is working. (present continuous)
- **At 10 o’clock tomorrow**, she will be in her office. She will be working. (future continuous)



- ## Choose the correct answer:

1- At one o'clock tomorrow, I (will eat – am going to eat – will be eating – will have eaten) lunch with my friends.

2- I wonder what we (will do – shall do – do – will be doing) this time next year.

3- In five years' time, Ali will probably (be lived – still live – be still living – still living) with his parents.

4- In an hour's time, Hanaa (will be travelling – will travel – travels – travelled) home on the train.

5- The new underground railway line (will have been built – will be building – has built – have built) by 2030

6- The new road (won't be finished – won't have finished – won't be finishing – has finished) until the year 2025.

7- By this time next week, (I'll have heard – I hear – I am hearing – I heard) my test results.

8- Don't phone me at 8.00 a.m. tomorrow. I (drive – will be driving – have driven – would drive) the kids to school then.

There won't be anyone in the office.
Everyone........................ home. a) will be going b) will have gone c) go d) have gone

9- Don't phone me before 8 o'clock, we..................... dinner.
a) will have b) will be having c) will have had d) are having

10- This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we .... our exams.
a) will finish b) will have finished c) will be finishing d) are finishing



11- By the time you get home, I....................the house from top to bottom.

a) will clean b) will be cleaning c) will have cleaned d) am cleaning

12- By the time my brother is 30, he....... a successful lawyer!

a) is becoming b) becomes c) will have become d) has become

13- At one o'clock tomorrow, I....... lunch with my friends.

a) was eating b) eating c) will be eating d) ate

14- By ten o'clock tonight, I................ all my homework.

a) will finish b) will have finishedc) finish d) will be finishing

15- At ten o'clock tomorrow, I .... on a train to Aswan.

a) travel b) will have travelled c) going to travel d) will be travelling

16- We .... studying this book by the end of this year.

a) finish b) will be finishing c) will have finished d) are finishing

17- Tomorrow we're playing tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30. So at 4 o'clock, we............. tennis.

a) are playing b) will be playing) will have played d) played

18- Tomorrow we're playing tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30. So at 5 o'clock, we............. tennis.

a) are playing b) will be playing) will have played d) played



مقارنة المضارع المستمر بالمضارع البسيط في المستقبل .

- الاستخدام **use** (المضارع المستمر) .
- نستخدم المضارع المستمر.

١-للتعبير عن أحداث مرتب لها في المستقبل .

1- a: What are you doing on Saturday evening? (not What do you (do

b: I'm going to the cinema. (not I go)

2- a: What time is Katherine arriving tomorrow .

.b: Half past ten. We're meeting her at the station.

3- I'm not working tomorrow, so we can go out somewhere.

4- Steve isn't playing football next Saturday. He's hurt his leg.

4-What are you doing tonight? (not What will you do)

5- Alex is getting married next month. (not will get)

٢-لكي تعبر عن حدث قبل أن تفعله بوقت قصير وخصوصا مع أفعال الحركة .

1- I'm tired. I'm going to bed now. Goodnight. (not I go to bed now).

2- 'Tina, are you ready yet?' 'Yes, I'm coming.' (not I come)

- الاستخدام **use** (المضارع البسيط) .
- نستخدم المضارع البسيط .

١-للتعبير عن مواعيد ثابته (مواصلات – امتحانات – عروض سينما وبرامج .....).

2- I have to go. My train leaves at 11.30.

3- What time does the film start tonight ?

4- The meeting is at nine o'clock tomorrow.

٣- للتعبير عن خطط ثابته .

- **What time do you finish work tomorrow?**



- ## Compare : Present continuous

1-What time are you arriving ?

2-I'm going to the cinema this evening.

- ## Compare : Present simple

1-What time does the train arrive?

2-The film starts at 8.15.

- من الممكن استخدام **have – have got**
- للتعبير عن مواعيد ودروس وامتحانات ومواعيد .

- **I have an exam next week. Or I've got an exam next week.**

- ## Choose the correct answer:

1. Don't be late. The bus ….. at exactly ten o'clock!
a) leaves b) going to leave c) has left d) left

2. The teacher says that we …. relative clauses next week.
a) going to study b) study c) are studying d) studying

3. The train to Cairo is on platform four and it…………………. in thirty minutes.
a) left b) leaves c) has left d) will leave

4. We ..a family party on Saturday. Would you like to come?
a) are having b) will have c) have d) is going to have

5. Our last lesson ……………… at two o'clock this afternoon.
a) will finis b) are going to finish c) finishes
d) are finishing

6. I'm going to the airport in a minute. My plane ……………… at ten o'clock.
a) leave b) is leaving c) leaves d) will leave

7. My family …………… me out today for passing my exams.
a) are taking b) take c) will take d) had taken

8. We (will have – are having – will have had – are going to have) a family party on Saturday. Would you like to come?



be going to – مقارنة المضارع المستمر

- الاستخدام use (be going)
- نستخدم هذه القاعدة : .
- للتعبير نوايا وخطط وقرارات مكتملة لأحداث في المستقبل

1- a: I hear Sarah won the lottery. What **is she going to** do with the money ?
b: **She's going to** buy a new car.

2- **I'm just going** to make a quick phone call. Can you wait for me?

3- This cheese smells horrible. **I'm not going to** eat it.

- للتعبير عن حدث علي وشك الحدوث .

1- Look at those black clouds! **It's going to** rain. (we can see the clouds now)

2- I feel terrible. I think **I'm going to** be sick. (I feel terrible now)

3- The economic situation is bad now and things **are going to get** worse.

- لاحظ الفرق :

1- I don't know what **I'm doing** tomorrow. (= I don't know my schedule or plans.

- انا مرتب وكل حاجه تمام ولكن لسه بقي هشوف جدول مواعيدي

2- I don't know what **I'm going to** do about the problem. (= I haven't decided what to do)

- لسه مش مقرر هعمل ايه بكره !!!!!!!!!

- لاحظ الفرق :

1- a: Your shoes are dirty.
b: Yes, I know. I'm going to clean them.

- بالتأكيد تنظيف الحذاء مش محتاج ترتيب !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

- لاحظ الفرق : (نقفل الموضوع بقي) .

1- Hossam is byuing a car .

حسام هيشتري سيارة (الفلوس معاه وكل حاجه تمام – يعني يطلع علي المعرض بس).

2- Hossam is going to buy a car .

حسام هيشتري سيارة (يعني ممكن يكون ناوي أو مقرر ولكن مش شرط يبقي معاه الفلوس)

- **Choose the correct answer:**

1- " .What are your plans for this evening?" I (am meeting / am going to meet) my friends and then go to a birthday party.

2- They've already decided on their next summer holiday. They (are visiting / are going to visit) Luxor.

3- My car tires look low on air. I think I (am filling / am going to fill) them up at the next gas station.

4-We have already made plans for the vacation. We have decided that we (are visiting / are going to) Uncle Bill in London.

5- He is buying some butter and eggs because he (is making / is going to) a cake later.

6- Their suitcases are packed. They (are going / are going to go) on holiday.



• المستقبل البسيط – be going to

• نستخدم هذه القاعدة :

١-للتعبير عن قرارات سريعة ومع بعض التعبيرات .

1- Oh, I left the door open. I'll go and shut it.

2- 'What would you like to drink?' 'I'll have orange juice, please.'

3- 'Did you call Max?' 'Oh no, I forgot. I'll call him now.'

4-I'll phone him now. (not I phone him now)

5-I'm a little hungry. I think I'll have something to eat.

6-I don't think I'll go out tonight. I'm too tired.

7-I can see you're busy, so I won't stay long. (= I will not stay long)

٢-للتعبير عن عرض أو موافقه أو وعد أو طلب.

1- That bag looks heavy. I'll help you with it. (not I help)

2- a: Can you give Tom this book?

3- b: Sure, I'll give it to him when I see him this afternoon.

4- Thanks for lending me the money. I'll pay you back on Friday.

5- I won't tell anyone what happened. I promise.

6- Will you please turn the music down? It's too loud.

٣-مع بعض الكلمات .

1- I'll probably be home late tonight.

2- Don't worry about the exam. I'm sure you'll pass.

3- Do you think Sarah will like the present we bought her ?

4- I don't think the exam will be very difficult.

5- I wonder what will happen.

- **After I hope, we generally use the present:**

1- I hope Kate passes the driving test.

2- I hope it doesn't rain tomorrow.

- لاحظ الفرق:

1. 'Gary has been trying to contact you.' '**Has he? OK,** I'll call him'.

2- Gary has been trying to contact you.' '**Yes, I know**. I'm going to call him

- لاحظ الفرق:

1. 'Anna is in hospital.' '**Really? I didn't know.** I'll go and visit her'.

2- Anna is in hospital.' '**Yes, I know**. I'm going to visit her this evening'.

- هذه الأمثلة يجوز فيها الأمرين :

1. I think the weather **will be** nice later. or

I think the weather **is going to** be nice later.

2. Those shoes are well-made. **They'll** last a long time. or

Those shoes are well-made. **They're going to** last a long time.

- لاحظ الفرق:

1- We're going to be late. The meeting starts in five minutes and it takes 15 minutes to get there.

من الواضح إن مفيش وقت كافي عشان كده هنتأخر

2- Jane will be late for the meeting. She's always late.

انا بقول كده عشان انا عارف جين كويس



Choose the correct answer

1 . A - Who wants to come with me to the movie tonight?
B - Oh that sounds fun. I (will / am going to) come with you.
2. We have already made plans for the vacation. We have decided that we (will / are going to) visit
Uncle Bill in London.
3. My car tires look low on air. I think I (will / am going to) fill them up at the next gas station.
4. Okay, I have an idea. After we play the game, we (will / are going to) get some ice cream!
5. I know they (will / are going to) feel very happy if they win the match.
6. They've already decided on their next summer holiday. They (will / are going to) visit Luxor.
7. She thinks that the concert (will / is going to) be really exciting.
8. "What are your plans for this evening?" I (will / am going to) meet my friends and then go to a
birthday party.
9.If you revise for the exam , I'm sure you (will / are going to) get a good result.
10. All your answers are correct , I'm sure you (will / are going to) get a good result.
11 . I can't come on the march tomorrow. I (will / am going to) look after my cousins.
1 2. He is buying some butter and eggs because he (will / is going to) make a cake later.
1 3. Their suitcases are packed. They (will / are going to) go on holiday.
1 4. If we go to Paris, we (will / are going to) take lots of pictures.
1 5. My brother thinks it (will / is going to) rain tomorrow.



1 6. It's very late! Hurry up or we (will / are going to) be late for work.

1 7. Look at that boy at the top of that tree! He (will / is going to) fall.

18. It's very hot in here. I (will / am going to) open the window.

19. A- It's a secret! B- OK I (will not / am not going to) tell anyone.

20. A- I'm thirsty. B- I (will / am going to) get you a glass of water.

- **Which is correct?**

1- 'Did you call Max?' 'Oh no, I forgot. I call / I'll call him now.' (I'll call *is correct*)

2- I can't meet you tomorrow morning. I'm playing / I'll play tennis.

3- 'I meet / I'll meet you outside the hotel at 10.30, OK?' 'Yes, that's fine.'

4- 'Please don't go yet.' 'OK, I'm staying / I'll stay a little longer, but I have to go soon.'

5- I'm having / I'll have a party next Saturday. I hope you can come.

6- 'Remember to lock the door when you go out.' 'OK. I don't forget / I won't forget.'

7- 'Do you have any plans for the weekend?' 'Yes, we're going / we'll go to a wedding.'

8 'Are you doing / Will you do anything tomorrow evening?' 'No, I'm free. Why?'

9 'Do you do / Will you do something for me?' 'It depends. What do you want me to do?'

10 'Do you go / Will you go to work by car?' 'Not usually. I prefer to walk.'

11 I asked Sue what happened, but she doesn't tell /won't tell me.

12 I don't know if I can win the race tomorrow, but I'm doing / I'll do my best.



• مقارنة الماضي البسيط بالماضي المستمر.

- نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن :

٣- حدث تم في الماضي في وقت محدد والفعل ليس له أثر الآن.

٤-- حدث استمر لفترة ثم انتهي في الماضي و غير موجود الآن.

- **I left school three years ago.**
- **She met her uncle while she was walking to school**
- **They invited us to their party, but we decided not to go.**
- **The police stopped me on my way home last night.**
- **Mozart was a composer. He wrote more than 600piecesofmusic.**
- **My mother grew up in Italy.**
- **Who invented the telephone?.**
- **It stopped raining for a while, but now it's raining again.**
- **I lived abroad for ten years.**
- **She played tennis when she was young.**
- **a: When did it start raining?**
- **b: It started raining an hour ago / at 1 o'clock.**
- **I never rode a bike when I was a child.**
- **I worked here from 2010 to 2014. (I don't work here now)**
- **Jack lived in New York for ten years. Now he lives in Los Angeles.**
- **It was a really good holiday. I really enjoyed it.**

last ماضي	**once** ذات مره	
ago منذ	**in** في	
yesterday امس	**That day** امس	

- نستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن :



١- - حدث كان مستمرا في الماضي في وقت محدد.

1- They **were decorating** my house yesterday evening
.

2- She **was studying** English yesterday at six a.m.

3- This time last year I **was living** in Hong Kong.

4- What **were you doing** at10 o'clock last night?

٢- الحدث كان مستمرا في الماضي عندما تم حدث آخر (الماضي البسيط) .

1. Matt **phoned** **while** we **were having** dinner.
2. It **was raining** **when** I got up.
3. I **saw** you in the park yesterday. You **were sitting** on the grass and reading a book.
4. I **hurt** my back **while** I **was working** in the garden.
5. I **was having** a shower **when** the phone **rang**.
6. It **started** to rain **as** we **were doing** the homework.

٣- - حدثان كانا مستمران في نفس الوقت في الماضي.

1- **While** I **was watching** the film, mother **was cooking** lunch

2- **While** I **was studying**, my father **was reading**.

- لاحظ الفرق:

- **I was doing (= in the middle of an action)**

1- We **were walking** home **when** I **met** Dan .

(in the middle of walking home) . كنت في منتصف الحدث

2- Kate **was watching** TV **when** we **arrived**

- **I did (= complete action)**

1- We **walked** home after the party last night.

(= all the way, completely) الحدث اكتمل تماما



Choose the correct tense.

1. Our teacher was giving us our homework when the bell rang / was ringing.

2. I can't remember what I had done / was doing at four o'clock on Tuesday!

3. He stood up, phoned his friend and left / was leaving the house.

4. Who did you talk / were you talking to when I came in the room?

5. Where was the thief going when you saw / were seeing him?

6. She cleaned / was cleaning the house while he was doing the shopping.

7. The lights went out while she....................... worked / was working on the computer.

8. James .... went / was going on a day trip last Saturday.

9. What ....had you done / were you doing by the time I arrived home?

10. Iman and Dalia rode / had ridden their bikes to school yesterday.

Choose the correct answer.

1. .... he was a student, he was writing short stories.
a. After b. As soon as c. When d. On

2. Someone next door...................... music all night long. I didn't get a wink of sleep.
a. was playing b. has played c. are playing d. has been playing

3. Adam was angry because he ....to his friend's party.
a. didn't invite b. hasn't invited c. wasn't invited d. hadn't invited

4. .... arriving home, he .... was tired.
a. is joining b. was joining c. had joined d. joined

5. One of our classroom windows .... yesterday.



a. will be broken b. is broken c. has been broken d. was broken

6. Ahmed’s car was hit by a driver who .... at mad speed.

a. was driving b. drive c. was driven d. drives

7. "Did you go to the party?" - No, I ....

a. didn’t invite b. hadn’t invited c. wasn’t invited d. invited

8. I .... a car accident while coming to school.

a. was seeing b. saw c. see d. have seen

9. Hadeer phoned me while the food .... cooked.

a. was being b. were being c. is being d. has been

10. She phoned me yesterday, but I ...., so I didn't answer.

a. had b. was having c. am having d. had had

11. I .... visit the pyramids every month when I was in Cairo.

a. used b. used to c. used for d. am used to

12. Nesma first met her best friend when she .... at primary school.

a. has been b. was being c. was d. is

13. The car.................. fast when it hit the tree.

a. was moving b. moves c. has moved d. is moving

14. .... the time of reading the story, a friend visited me.

a. When b. While c. During d. After

15. My cousin phoned me yesterday while I .... my mother in the kitchen.

a. was helping b. helped c. have helped d. am helping

16. Yesterday evening, we .... for our English test when all the lights went out.

a. revised b. had revised c. have revised d. were revising

17. He .... the newspaper. Now he doesn’t have the time.

a. always read b. always reads c. read always d. read always



• مقارنة الماضي البسيط بالماضي التام.

- نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن :

١- حدث تم في الماضي في وقت محدد و الفعل ليس له أثر الآن.

٢- - حدث استمر لفترة ثم انتهي في الماضي و غير موجود الآن.

- I **left** school three years ago.
- She **met** her uncle while she was walking to school
- They **invited** us to their party, but we decided not to go.
- The police **stopped** me on my way home last night.
- My mother **grew** up in Italy.
- Who **invented** the telephone?.

- نستخدم الماضي التام للتعبير عن :

١- - الحدث تم قبل نقطة زمنية معينة مع **(By)**

- By 10:00 yesterday, he had revised three lessons.

٢- - الحدث تم في الماضي قبل حدث آخر في الماضي البسيط.

- I **had read** the book before I **watched** the film.
- After we **had done** the shopping, we **returned** home.
- When we **got** home last night, we **found** that somebody **had broken** into the flat.
- Karen **didn't come** to the cinema with us. She'**d already seen** the movie.
- At first I **thought I'd done** the right thing, but I soon **realized** that I'd made a big mistake.
- - As soon as I **heard** the news on the radio, I **phoned** her.



- ## Choose the correct answer.

1. My house was very dirty when she came over because I .... it for weeks.

a) hadn't cleaned b) had cleaned c) haven't cleaned d) cleaned

2. My house is very dirty because I .... it for weeks.

a) hadn't cleaned b) had cleaned c) haven't cleaned d) cleaned

3. I .... the film, so I don't want to watch it again.

a) already see b) had already seen c) have already seen

d) will already see

4. I .... the film but I decided to watch it again last night.

a) already see b) had already seen c) have already seen

d) will already see

5. I .... the film last night for the first time.

a) watched b) have watched c) had watched d) watch

6. The boys were playing football when it .... to rain.

a) start b) had started c) has started d) started

7. Our computer .... down before I wrote an e-mail.

a) broke b) has broken c) breaks d) will break

8. After .... the summer holiday with us. My aunt bought me a lovely gift

a) spending b) spent c) had spent d) has spent

9. I was worried when she didn't arrive on time because she.................... late before.

a) will be b) hadn't been c) were d) hadn't

10. Yesterday, my sister gave me a book she .... reading the day before

a) has finished b) finished c) had finished d) was finishing



11. She .... the newspaper every day. Now she doesn't have time.

a) always read b) always reads c) reads d) has read

12. Ali .... already read some of Shakespeare's writing before learning about him in class.

a) have b) had c) is d) was

13. As soon as the criminal ...., he was sent to prison.

a) arrested b) has been arrested c) had been arrested d) was being arrested

14. Did you go out last night or .... you busy?

a) did b) were c) have d) are

15. Was Zaher at the party when you arrived ? – No, he ....home.

a) went b) had gone c) was going d) has gone

16. When it was lunchtime , I didn't eat much . I .... a big breakfast.

a) was having b) have had c) had had d) will be having

17. I didn't know the time because my watch ....

a) broken b) had broken c) is broken d) didn't break

18. We couldn't afford to keep our car , so we ....it.

a) had sold b) have sold c) were sold d) sold

19. Walaa fell down the stairs this morning and ..... he leg.

a) was broken b) has broken c) had broken d) broke

20. I .... tell my teacher that my mum had helped me with my homework.

a) does not b) cannot c) did not d) don't

• مقارنة الماضي التام البسيط بالماضي التام المستمر .

• نستخدم الماضي التام البسيط للتعبير عن :

١- - الحدث تم قبل نقطة زمنية معينة مع (**By**)

- **By 10:00 yesterday, he had revised three lessons.**

٢- - الحدث تم في الماضي قبل حدث آخر في الماضي البسيط.

1- I had read the book before I watched the film.

2- After we had done the shopping, we returned home.

3- When we got home last night, we found that somebody had broken into the flat.

4- Karen didn't come to the cinema with us. She'd already seen the movie.

5- At first I thought I'd done the right thing, but I soon realized that I'd made a big mistake.

6- - As soon as I heard the news on the radio, I phoned her.

7- - As soon as he had taken the photograph, he showed it to his friend.

• نستخدم الماضي التام المستمر للتعبير عن :

١- حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي قبل وقوع حدث آخر.

- **The police had been looking for the criminal for two years before they caught him.**
- **My hands were dirty because I'd been repairing my bike.**
- **Tom was tired when he got home. He'd been working hard all day.**
- **We'd been playing tennis for about half an hour when it started to rain heavily.**



٢- يعبر عن علاقة تتابع في الماضي مع استمرار الحدث الأسبق لفترة زمنية.

- **He was covered in paint. He had been painting the room since we left.**

٣- الأفعال التي تعبر عن حالــــــــــة لا تستخدم في الماضي التام المستمر.

- **We were good friends. We had known each other for 10 years.**

٤- إذا ذكرنا عدد مرات حدوث الفعل لا نستخدم الماضي التام المستمر . بل نستخدم الماضي التام البسيط .

- **When I met Ahmed, he had finished typing reports**

- **Fill in the following sentences by using past perfect continuous tense:**

1. We ....(play) football for half an hour when it started to rain.

2. I ....(study) English for a short time when the electricity went off.

3. She .... (do) her homework before you came in.

4. His knees and hands were very dirty. He .... (crawl) in the garden.

5. I .... (drive) the car for five years when I sold it.

6. We were very tired. We.......... (travel) for about sixteen hours.

7. They were out of breath. They .... (run) for a long time.

8. He ....(live) in London for ten years when he had an accident.

9. He was tired because he .... (write) letters all morning.

10. He .... (repair) the radio for an hour when you arrived.



• مقارنة الماضي التام المستمر بالماضي المستمر .

• نستخدم الماضي التام المستمر للتعبير عن :

٤- حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي قبل وقوع حدث آخر.

- The police **had been looking** for the criminal for two years before they caught him.
- My hands were dirty because **I'd been repairing** my bike.
- Tom was tired when he got home. **He'd been working** hard all day.

• نستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن :

١- حدث كان مستمرا في الماضي في وقت محدد.

- They **were decorating** my house yesterday evening .
- She **was studying** English yesterday at six a.m.
- This time last year I **was living** in Hong Kong.
- What **were you doing** at10 o'clock last night?

٢- الحدث كان مستمرا في الماضي عندما تم حدث آخر (الماضي البسيط) .

- Matt **phoned** **while** we **were having** dinner.
- It **was raining** **when** I got up.
- I **saw** you in the park yesterday. You **were sitting** on the grass and reading a book.
- I **hurt** my back **while** I **was working** in the garden.
- I **was having** a shower **when** the phone **rang**.

• لاحظ الفرق:

• It wasn't raining when we went out. The sun **was shining**. But it **had been raining**, so the ground was wet.

Katherine **was lying** on the sofa. She was tired because **she'd been working hard.**





- ## Which is right?

1- It was noisy next door last night. Our neighbors were having / had been having a party. (.......................................)

2- At the end of our journey we were extremely tired. We were travelling / We'd been travelling for more than 24 hours.

3 -James was on his hands and knees on the floor. He was looking / He'd been looking for his contact lens.

4- Sue was sitting on the ground. She was out of breath. She was running / She'd been running.

5 -John and I went for a walk. He was walking /He'd been walking very fast and I had difficulty keeping up with him.

6 -I was sad when I sold my car. I've had it / I'd had it for a very long time.

7- I was sad when my local cafe closed. I was going / I'd been going there for many years.

8- I'm running a marathon next month. I've been training / I'd been training for it every day.

9- I had arranged to meet Kate, but I was late. When I finally arrived, she was waiting / she'd been waiting for me. She was annoyed because she was waiting / she'd been waiting such a long time.

10-Joe and I work for the same company. He joined the company before me. When I started a few years ago, he was already working / he'd already been working there.

11- I started working at the company a few years ago. At the time I started, Joe was already working / had already been working there for two years.

12- Joe still works for the company. He's been working / He'd been working there a long time now.



• Have and have got

١- لا يوجد اختلاف بين الشكلين .

- **They have a new car. *or* They've got a new car.**
  Lisa has two brothers. *or* Lisa has got two brothers.
  I have a headache. *or* I've got a headache.
- **Our house has a small garden. or Our house has got a small garden.**
  He has a few problems. *or* He's got a few problems.
  I have a driving lesson tomorrow. *or* I've got a driving lesson tomorrow.

٢- نستخدم فى الماضى had بدون got.

- **Lisa had long hair when she was a child. (not Lisa had got)**

٣- للتعبير عن السؤال والنفى هناك ثلاث طرق .

- **Do you have any questions?**
- **or Have you got any questions?**
- **or Have you any questions? (less usual)**

• **لاحظ الآتى :**

- **Does she have a car?**
- **or Has she got a car?**
- **or Has she a car? (less usual)**

- لاحظ الآتى :

- **I don't have any questions.**
- **or I haven't got any questions.**
- **or I haven't any questions. (less usual)**

• **لاحظ الآتى :**

- She **doesn't** have a car.
- or She **hasn't** got a car.
- or She **hasn't** a car. (less usual)

٤- نستخدم **have** فقط مع بعض التعبيرات

1- breakfast / dinner / a cup of coffee / something to eat etc.
2- a bath / a shower / a swim / a break / a rest / a party / a holiday
3- an accident/an experience /a dream
4- have a look (at something)
5- a chat / a discussion / a conversation (with somebody(
6- trouble / difficulty / fun / a good time etc.
7- a baby (= give birth to a baby)

٥- - لا نستخدم **have got** فى هذه الحالات .

1- Sometimes I have (= eat) a sandwich for my lunch. (*not* I've got)

- ٦- نستخدم **did - didn't** للتعبير عن النفى والسؤال فى الماضى .
  - Did you have a car when you were living in Paris؟
  - I didn't have my phone, so I couldn't call you.
  - Lisa had long hair, didn't she?
- ٧- نستخدم **do – does - did** للتعبير عن النفى والسؤال .

- I don't usually have a big breakfast. (*not* I usually haven't)
- Where does Chris usually have lunch?
- Did you have trouble finding somewhere to stay? (*not* Had you)



- **Are the underlined words OK? Change them where necessary.**

1- I’m not free tomorrow morning. I’ve got a driving lesson. OK

2- Lisa had got long hair when she was a child. Lisa had long hair

3 -I couldn’t contact you because I hadn’t my phone.............

4 -‘Are you feeling OK?’ ‘No, I’m having a cold.’..................

5 -I’m not working right now. I’m having a break...............

6- I felt really tired. I hadn’t any energy............................

7- It’s a small town. It doesn’t have many shops..............

8- Was your trip OK? Had you any problems?....................

9- My friend called me when I was having breakfast..............

10- The last time I saw Steve, he was having a beard...........

11-We don’t need to hurry. We have plenty of time..............

12 -How often have you a shower?....................................

• اللي جاي ده غير ☺

- أي زمن ف اللغة الإنجليزية تام بسيط ، بيكون التركيز علي النتائج .
- أي زمن ف اللغة الإنجليزية تام مستمر ، بيكون التركيز علي الحدث .
- أي زمن ف اللغة الإنجليزية مستمر ، بيكون التركيز علي الحدث .

- **There is paint on Kate's clothes. She has been painting her bedroom.** التركيز هنا علي حدث (الدهان نفسه)
- **The bedroom was green. Now it is yellow. She has painted her bedroom.** التركيز هنا علي النتيجة (لون الغرفة)
- **My hands are very dirty. I've been repairing my bike.**
- التركيز هنا علي الحدث نفسه (عمليه الاصلاح نفسها)
- **My bike is OK again now. I've repaired it. (=I've finished repairing it)** التركيز هنا علي النتيجة (إصلاح الدراجة تماما)
- **By six o'clock, she will have done her homework.**
- التركيز هنا علي النتيجة نفسها (إني سوف انتهي من الواجب) .
- **At six o'clock, she will be doing her homework.**
- التركيز هنا علي الحدث نفسها (سوف اكون بقوم بالواجب) .
  - **My hands were dirty because I'd been repairing my bike.**
  - **Tom was tired when he got home. He'd been working hard all day.**

• اللي جاي ده غير ☺

- في حاله عدم وجود فاعل بعد هذه الروابط – استخدم **gerund**
  - **After – While – When – Before – Since – on**
- **After playing tennis , she came back home .**
- **Before sleeping , she had studied her lessons .**
- **On having an injection , she cried .**
- **While running , she fell over .**
- **She has travelled since graduating.**
- **When seeing a lion , she screams .**
- **On seeing the snake , she cried " , My mother "**
- مع **while** لازم يكون الفاعل في الجملتين واحد .

• اللي جاي ده غير ☺

- **In 2000, I studied English .**
- **By 2000, I had studied English .**
- **Until 2000 , I hadn't studied English .**
- **Until 2025 , I won't have studied English .**
- **Since 2000 , I have studied English .**
- **By 2025, I will have studied English .**

• علشان تعرف تتعامل مع الأزمنة بسهوله محتاج الأول تضبط شويه حاجات

١) ممكن نحل الجملة علي أساس المعني (معني الجملة) .

٢) ممكن نحل الجملة علي أساس الاستخدام (استخدام الجملة) .

٣) ممكن نحل الجملة علي أساس ربط الأزمنة (مهم اووي) .

٤) ممكن نحل الجملة علي أساس الكلمات الدالة (استخدام الجملة) .

٥) ممكن نحل الجملة علي أساس العطف (**and , then**)

- **She starts work every Moring .**
- **She started her work yesterday .**
- **She has started her work recently .**
- **She is starting her work today .**
- **Where is Rana ? She is sleeping in her bed .**
- **Why are you exhausted ? Because I have been running .**
- **She had slept before she finished her study .**
- **She is tired because she has been running .**
- **She was tired because she had been running .**
- **She studied , had lunch and went to the club .**
- **She was studying and watching a film .**
- **She has done homework and gone to bed .**

• انت مش محتاج تحفظ قواعد الروابط دي (أعرف معني الروابط بس) .

- **(after , as soon as , before , by the time , until , till , because , as , since , so , that's why , when) .**

• يعني مثلا نفكر بعقليه الكتاب الخارجي اللي ضيع الطالب في قاعده زي دي:

- **When** ماضي بسيط , ماضي بسيط
- **When** ماضي بسيط , ماضي تام
- **When** ماضي تام , ماضي بسيط

- When   ماضي مستمر , ماضي بسيط
- When   ماضي مستمر , ماضي مستمر
- When   مضارع بسيط , will + المصدر
- When   مضارع تام , will + المصدر
- يعني مثلا نفكر بعقليه الكتاب الخارجي اللي ضيع الطالب في قاعده زي دي:

مضارع تام   because مضارع بسيط

ماضي تام   because ماضي بسيط

ماضي مستمر   because ماضي بسيط

- طبعا انا ضد حفظ القواعد بالشكل ده . (الافضل الآتي ده) .
- اربط ماضي بماضي (طرفي الجملة) . في وجود رابط زمني .
- اربط مضارع بمضارع (طرفي الجملة) . في وجود رابط زمني.
- اربط مضارع بمستقبل (طرفي الجملة) . في وجود رابط زمني.
- اربط ماضي بماضي (طرفي الجملة) . في وجود رابط زمني .
- اربط ماضي بسيط بماضي بسيط . (طرفي الجملة) في وجود رابط زمني .
- اربط ماضي بسيط بماضي مستمر . (طرفي الجملة) في وجود رابط زمني .
- اربط ماضي بسيط بماضي تام . (طرفي الجملة) في وجود رابط زمني .
- اربط ماضي مستمر بماضي مستمر . (طرفي الجملة) في وجود رابط زمني .
- الماضي التام لا يأتي إلا مع الماضي المستمر . (ك زمن أخر أقصد)
- الماضي التام لا يأتي في الجملة مرتين . (وارد في بعض الاستثناءات)
- المستقبل لا يأتي في الجملة مرتين .
- الماضي لا يأتي مع المضارع ولا المستقبل .
- الماضي البسيط يأتي مع المضارع التام في حاله واحده . (since)
- حاول تحفظ الكلمات الدالة علي كل زمن .

- When she was in Cairo , she went to the pyramids every days.
- After she has finished her study , she will go to USA .
- After she had finished her study, she went to USA.
- She was hungry because she hadn't eaten lunch .
- She is hungry because she hasn't eaten lunch .

المبني للمجهول :

- أي مبني لمجهول يتكون من ثلاثة اجزاء (مفعول – فعل مساعد – تصريف ثالث)
- الفعل المساعد بيكون (be - have) ممكن استبدال be ب get
- نستخدم been مع ازمنه التام - being مع ازمنه المستمر .
- ركز دائما علي الكلمات الدالة علي الزمن .

- am , is , are , was , were p.p. ازمنه البسيط
- am ,is , are , was ,were + being + pp. ازمنه المستمر
- have , has , had + been + p.p. ازمنه التام
- فعل ناقص + be + تصريف ثالث
- فعل ناقص + have been + تصريف ثالث
- She **is being taken** to the school now .
- She **was being taken** to the school yesterday morning .
- She **had been taken** to school after the match.
- She **will be taken** to the school tomorrow .
- Your homework **must be done** .

- اللي جاي ده غير
- في حاله عدم وجود فاعل بعد هذه الروابط – استخدم being +p.p.
- After – While – When – Before – Since – on

- اللي جاي ده غير ☺

- She **wants to be treated** well.
- She **is going to be taken** to a secret place .
- Don't **let your self be cheated** by others .

اللي جاي ده غير ☺ (الماضي الغير حقيقي) .

- I wish + فاعل + ماضي بسيط = يشير للحاضر
- I wish + فاعل + ماضي تام = يشير للماضي
- I wish + فاعل + would , could .



- **It's (high) time + فاعل + ماضي بسيط**
- **I would rather + فاعل + ماضي بسيط**
- **I wish Toka Studied well .**
- **I wish Toka Had studied well last week .**
- **I wish Toka would stop doing noise .**
- **It's time we visited Cairo .**

- لاحظ تحويل الافعال دي في المبني للمجهول :
    - **Say , know ,think , believe , report , expect , understand , deny , suppose predict .**
- **It (was – is – has been – has been) that + pp.**
- فاعل **+ (be** تصريف **) + pp. + to +** المصدر **.**
- مفعول **+ (be** تصريف **) + pp. + to + be + pp..**
- فاعل **+ (be** تصريف **) + pp. + to have + pp..**
- مفعول **+ (be** تصريف **) + to have been + pp..**
- **It's expected that Ahmed will win the match .**
- **Ahmed is expected to win the match .**
- **The match is expected to be won by Ahmed .**
- **It was said that Toka Studied English .**
- **Toka was said to have studied English .**
- **English was said to have been studied by Toka .**

Part two : vocabulary (Definitions)

• Letter A

1-People fly in....................

2-When you grow up you are..............

3- A country that has many kangaroos is......

4- A machine which keeps you cool in summer is...

5-It wakes you up in the morning. It's..............

6-The opposite of dead is..............

7- A word that means "good looking or pretty......

8-A person who goes to the moon or into outer space is......

• Letter B

1- A man who isn't married is a bachelor .

2- Another word meaning "luggage" is..............

3- Someone whose job is to cut hair is called a............

4- Someone without socks or shoes on is.............

5- The red liquid in your body is called.............

6- If you come from Wales, Scotland, or England you are...

7- Someone who breaks into houses is a.............

8- Something that is fired from a gun is called a..........

9- A small word that means "next to" is.............

10- Something that is used to fasten shirts is............

• Letter C

1- What chocolate drink came from Mexico? It's.......

2- Where is the longest wall in the world? It's in......

3- We drink tea and coffee from it and it ....

4- Kings and queens live in this building. It's a.......

5- The person in charge of a ship is a..............



6- Another word for a taxi is a ....

7- Barred enclosure حاجز مغلق for birds ....

8- The capital city of Egypt is..............

9- Something you sit on with four legs is ....

10- The opposite of expensive is..............

• Letter d

1- What has four legs, barks and wags its tail?.................

2- This is a precious غالي stone ....

3- If you have twelve eggs then you have ....

4- Somebody who can't hear is said to be................

5- If you have a toothache you might want to visit a...

6- You can find the spelling in the ....

• Letter e

1. An arm bends at the....................
2. The opposite of full is.........................
3. A bigger copy of a photograph is called an.........
4. A bigger copy of a photograph is called an.........
5. "The way out" is also known as the.......
6. The opposite of cheap is............
7. The machine that makes a car move is it's...........
8. What "E word" means all places?.............
9. When everything is finished, it is the...............

• Letter F

1-- Someone who works on the land, growing things is....

2- Something you like the most is your................

3- You have to fill out an application ....

4- A thick kind of mist for which London is famous is....



5- Two weeks is also called a................

6- Something which is easily broken or damaged is

7- Light brown marks on the skin are..............

• Letter G

1- An area by a house where people grow flowers........

2- Is used to protect the hands ....

3- Your mother's parents your ......

4- The color you get when you mix white and black is...

5- Is a musical instrument ....

6- This is good to chew and chew and chew. It's...........

• Letter H

1- Is a tool used to knock nails in with?................

2- Another word to describe a good-looking man is....

3- It's worn on your head ....

4- You really don't like something or someone..............

• Letter I

1.   If something is against the law, it is............

2- A little word which means the opposite of out is....

3- The colored liquid inside of a pen is called..........

4- A small moving thing which has six legs .....

5- A word which means 'between countries' ....

6- Someone or something that comes from Ireland is....

7- A piece of land which is completely surrounded by water is an........

9- The opposite of outside is.................................

• Letter j

1- What is a short, long sleeved coat called?..........

2- Another word for work or employment is.........

3- A story which is funny is called a...........

4- The largest planet in the solar system is called......

5- To travel to a distant place is to go on a............

• Letter L

1. The meal we eat in the middle of the day is called _
2. A special room or building where books are kept is
3. Treated animal skin that is often made into shoes
4. When you can't find someplace you are _____
5. If you borrow money from the bank it's called
6. Another name for an elevator is a _
7. The opposite of dead is __
8. What fruit is yellow, oval shaped and sour?

• Letter M

1- A word that means crazy or angry is __

2- S. M. and L. are all sizes of clothes. What does the "M" stand for?

3- Gold, steel and nickel are all different kinds of

4- The hair above the upper lip is called a ____

5- Someone who plays music is called a _____

6- Something that is slightly wet is said to be _____

7- When ice turns to water it ___

8- A looking glass where you can see your own reflection is more commonly called a _

• Letter n

1- The opposite of broad is _____
2- The part of the body which joins the head to the torso is called the _...........
3- Twelve o'clock or mid-day is also known as.......
4- A person who lives next door to you is your _.......
5- A quick, short sleep is called a ....__

• Letter O

1. A thick liquid that come from the ground called 'Black Gold' is more commonly known as ____.....
2. The adjective which means of the mouth is _...........
3. The numbers 1,3,5,7,and 9 aren't even. They are _____
4. Which sea-living animal has eight legs and squirts ink when it is frightened?....................
5. What vegetable often makes your eyes water or cry when you cut it?......................

• Letter P

1. The opposite of rich is__.
2. Legal or official authority is called____.
3. Something that is of great value or of high price is_....
4. To be on time is to be__.
5. A word of politeness used when requesting something. e.g. .... help me.
6. A......is something that is produced, usually in a factory.



• Letter Q

1. When the earth shakes we call it a .... ____
2. The amount of a number of something is the
3. The female ruler of a country is a _____
4. One fourth of something is a _____
5. A line of people waiting for something is called a
6. When there is little or no movement or sound, then all is ....
7. What "Q word" is to ask questions as a test of knowledge?
8. To repeat or write words someone else has said or written is to __
9. To give up something like a job or school is to _

• Letter R

1. A dried sweet grape is called a ___
2. Something in its natural state or uncooked is
3. The thing used for shaving hair from the skin is called a _____
4. A person who is impolite or doesn't show respect is
5. What word is the opposite of urban.........

• Letter S

1. A small word that means unhappy is ____
2. The money you get, usually monthly, for working is your ________________________________
3. To look carefully to find someone or something is to ... _

4. What word means "like" or "of the same sort"?

5. A creature which has eight legs and spins a web to catch food is a.......................

6. A small usually round mark on something which is a different color is called a ____...

7. A comfortable long piece of furniture used for sitting or lounging is a ____.......

• Letter T

1- The four round, black things covering the metal wheels are known as ___

2- Two babies born at the same time to the same mother are ______________________________

3- The usually white, thick stuff with a minty taste which is used to brush teeth with is called _____

4- Something you aim at is called a _____

5- The noise that follows lightning is ____

6- The traditional bird which is eaten for Thanksgiving in the U.S. and at Christmas in England is a _______

7- A person whose job is to cut and sew cloth into clothes

8- An instrument used to tell the temperature of things is called a _

• Letter U

1. The brother of your mother or father is your _____
2. If something or someone is one of a kind we say they are _..........................
3. What "U" word' means "dirty"?...........
4. If it's normal or customary, then it's ___..................

5. The subway system or tube in London is known as the..
6. The opposite of rural and meaning of the town is ____...
7. Something that needs quick action or a prompt decision is ____________________

• Letter V

1. A holiday is also called a ____
2. What "V word" is created when all the air has been pumped out?..................
3. Someone who for various reasons doesn't eat any animal products at all is..........................
4. When something or someone disappears you could say they have..................................
5. The land which is between two mountains or hills is called a ________________________

- To offer to do something without payment is to..........

• Letter W

1. The joint between your hand and your arm is your __..__
2. The biggest mammal is a ....____
3. The instrument most people wear to tell the time is a...
4. To close and open one eye quickly is to ___..........
5. How heavy something is its __..................
6. Guns and knives are both kinds of ....
7. A building where goods are stored is called a........

What's the Category ?

1. shirt, coat, socks, tie…………………………………………
2. pigeon, parakeet, hawk, sparrow…………………………
3. teacher, taxi driver, lawyer, doctor………………………
4. bee, ant, ladybug, dragonfly……………………………
5. car, bus, motorcycle, train………………………………
6. carnation, tulip, rose, daisy………………………………
7. trout, bass, tuna, sardine…………………………………
8. dog, cat, mouse, bear………………………………………
9. summer, fall, winter, spring………………………………
10. boots, slippers, thongs, sandals…………………………
11. tomato, eggplant, pepper, corn……………………….
12. maple, oak, palm, orange…………………………….
13. bread, potatoes, apples, pie………………………..
14. orange, banana, peach, lemon…………………………
15. water, cola, gasoline, beer……………………………
16. rye, oats, barley, wheat………………………………
17. uncle, aunt, cousin, grandmother…………………..
18. one, ten, twenty, twelve……………………………

Derivatives السوابق واللواحق

Adjective suffixes . لواحق تحول الاسم لصفه

. لواحق الجنسيات :

ese	Portuguese برتغالي , Japanese ياباني , Chinese .
ish	British بريطاني , polish بولندي , Spanish . اسباني
ian	Canadian كندي , Malaysian . ماليزي
i	Iraqi عراقي , Pakistani باكستاني
ean	Korean كوري , Caribbean .
er	Icelander ايسلندي , New Zealander .

verb suffixes . لواحق تحول الفعل لصفه

ive	Attractive جذاب , protective وقائي , productive . منتج
ble	Comfortable , drinkable , readable , eatable .
ing	Exiting , amusing , frightening , polluting ملوث , exciting .
ed	Exited , amused , frightened , polluted , excited .
ful	Respectful محترم , grateful , helpful , colorful .

noun suffixes . لواحق تحول الاسم لصفه

ern	Southern جنوبي , northern شمالي , eastern , western .
y	Cloudy , sunny , rainy , snowy .
y	Wealthy ثري , healthy . صحي
less	Homeless , hopeless , tasteless , jobless .
en	Woolen , wooden , golden .
ic	Economic , poetic شعري , classic , Islamic .
ous	Famous , nervous عصبي , cautious . حذر

Verb suffixes . لواحق الفعل

en	Harden يصلب , weaken يضعف , shorten , soften.
ate	Complicate يعقد , dominate يسيطر , irrigate . يروي
ify	Simplify يبسط , purify ينقي , clarify. يوضح
Ise - ize	Economize يقتصد , realize يدرك , socialize .



. Prefixes السوابق

sub	Subway
trans	Transport , translate يترجم , transmit , transplant .
under	Underwater , underground . تحت الارض
inter	International , جذاب internet .
be	Befriend يصادق , belittle .
twi	Twilight , twins .
mono	Monorail خط واحد , monologue , monopoly . احتكار
co	Co-Pilot مساعد طيار , cooperate . يتعاون
tele	Telephone , telegram .
with	Withdraw , withstand .
semi	Semi-final , semi-circle
over	Overthinking تفكير زائد , overpopulation . زياده سكانيه
mid	Midyear , midday , midnight .
kilo	Kilogram , kilometer .
a	Away بعيد , asleep , awake يقظ , along .
octo	Octopus .
intro	Introduce.
geo	Geology , geometry . هندسه
extra	Extra time , extraordinary .
cent	Centimeter , century . قرن
re	Reread , recycle , rewrite .

. اسم الفاعل واسم المفعول

or	Visitor , instructor , director .
ian	Politician , musician , electrician .
ist	Tourist , artist, pharmacist .
er	Player , reader , trader .
ee	Trainee متدرب , fiancée مخطوبه , employee , payee

. تكوين اسماء من افعال

ment	Development تطوير , entertainment .
ness	Happiness , sadness , laziness . كسل
ship	Friendship , hardship, partnership .
hood	Brotherhood , motherhood .

tion	Pollution , formation
sion	Mission , illusion
ence	Patience – entrance .
ture	Structure , creature. مخلوق

سوابق تغير معني الكلمة .

dis	Disagree , disobey .
ir	Irregular . غير منتظم
mis	Misunderstand , mistreat , misuse .
il	Illegal .
un	Unhappy , ungrateful .
im	Impolite , immoral .

Ed adjective متأثر – ing adjectives مؤثر

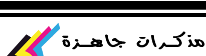
exciting , amazing , relaxing , interesting , Fascinating

excited , amazed, relaxed , interested , Fascinated

- I was excited . The film was exciting .
- He was frightened because the lion was frightening.
- He was amazed after the match .
- She was an amazing girl. We loved her .

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, and d:

- You can make and adjective from the verb forget by using.......
  - -Ful b. –ness c. ment d-tion
- You can form the word" peaceful" from the noun........
  - peace b. pace c. pack d-piece
- You can form the word" peacefulness " from the adjective......
  - peaceful b. pace c. pack d-piece
- To give the opposite of the word " polite " , we add ....
  - im b. ment c. ness d-dis
- The word " polite " is a ....
  - noun b. adjective c. verb d-adverb
- To make the negative النفي form of " polite ", we add ....
  - im b. ment c. ness d-dis
- The word " wood " can be adjective by adding ......



- en b. ment c. ness d-dis
- The word " rob " can be turned into a noun by adding ..
- er b. ment c. ness d-dis
- The word " visit " can be turned into a noun by adding ......
- er b. ment c. or d-dis
- The word " simple " can be turned into a verb by addin ...
- ify b. ment c. er d-dis
- The film was...............
- amazing b. amazed c. amaze d-amazement
- I was ....during the film.
- amazing b. amazed c. amaze d-amazement
- The word " usefulness " is a ....
- Noun b. adjective c. verb d-adverb
- The word " classmate " is a ....
- Noun b. adjective c. verb d-adverb
- To give the antonym of the word " happy " , we add ....
- Im b. ment c. ness d-un
- To give the antonym of the word " agree " , we add ....
- im b. ment c. dis d-u

The body — الجسم

head	رأس	teeth	أسنان
neck	رقبه	lips	شفاه
hair	شعر	forehead	جبهه
nose	انف	mouth	فم
eye	عين	larynx	حنجرة
skin	جلد	pharynx	بلعوم
eye brow	حاجب	nostril	فتحة الانف
chin	ذقن	tongue	لسان
beard	لحيه	Adam's apple	عقده الحنجرة
check	خد	arm	ذراع
moustache	شنب	armpit	الابط
ear drum	طبله الاذن	chest	صدر
eye lash	رمش العين	belly	بطن
eye lid	جفن العين	throat	حلق
jaw	فك	back	ظهر
toe	اصبع القدم	elbow	كوع
toenail	ظافر	cornea	القرنية
artery	شريان	brain	مخ
valve	صميم	gallbladder	المرارة
intestines	أمعاء	liver	كبد
pancreas	بنكرياس	organ	عضو
rib	ضلع	rib cage	قفص صدري
stomach	معده	vein	وريد
spine	عمود فقري	blood	دم
backbone	عمود فقري	vertebra	فقره
bones	عظام	fat	دهن
muscle	عضله	nerve	عصب
hand	يد	kidney	كليه

finger	اصبع اليد	heart	قلب
finger nail	ظافر	lungs	رئتين
forearm	ساعد	spleen	طحال
palm	راحه اليد	Skelton	هيكل عظمي
shoulder	كتف	womb	رحم
waist	وسط	sweat	عرق
wrist	ثغر اليد	tears	دموع
ankle	كاحل القدم	flesh	لحم الانسان
foot	قدم	vomiting	القيء
heel	اقدام	shin	قصبه الرجل
gums	لثة	retina	شبكيه العين
knee	ركبه	pupil	بؤبؤ العين

The "body" Quiz

1) You **see** with your....................................
2) You **hear** with your....................................
3) You **bite** with your....................................
4) You **hold** with your....................................
5) You **smell** with your..................................
6) You **eat** with your.......................................
7) You **walk** with your....................................
8) You **stand** on your.......................................

school and education الدراسة والتعليم.

school	مدرسه	course	مقرر تعليمي
schoolboy	طالب	term	فصل دراسي
pupil	تلميذ	classroom	فصل
student	طالب	laboratory	معمل
teacher	مدرس	library	مكتبه
headmaster	ناظر	crayons	اقلام تظليل
headmistress	ناظره	state school	مدرسه حكومية

nursery	حضانة	private school	مدرسه خاصه
primary school	مدرسه ابتدائي	college	كليه
Prep school	مدرسه اعدادي	university	جامعه
high school	مدرسه ثانوي	pen	قلم جاف
middle school	مدرسه اعدادي	pencil	قلم رصاص
secondary school	مدرسه ثانوي	marker	قلم تظليل
kindergarten	حضانة	set book	كتاب الشرح
backpack	حقيبة	exercise book	كتاب التمارين
blackboard	سبورة	lesson	درس
book	كتاب	homework	واجب منزلي
notebook	كراسه	question	سؤال
certificate	شهاده	reading	قراءه
chalk	طباشير	writing	كتابه
debate	مناظره	study	يذاكر
ruler	مسطره	calculator	اله حاسبه
eraser	ممحاة	geometry	هندسه
Arabic	اللغة العربية	German	اللغة الألمانية
English	اللغة الإنجليزية	mathematics	رياضيات
French	اللغة الفرنسية	science	علوم
poetry	شعر	grammar	قواعد نحويه
revision	مراجعه	graduate	خريج
spelling	هجاء	degree	درجه علميه
write	يكتب	revise	يراجع
read	يقرأ	ink	حبر
listen	يستمع	chemistry	كيمياء
count	يعد	physics	فيزياء
teach	يدرس	biology	أحياء
learn	يتعلم	literature	أدب
break	فسحه	religion	دين
School bell	جرس	lecture	محاضره

The “subjects ” Quiz

1. The subject which covers drawing, painting, and sculpture is called...
2. The subject which includes equations حسابات , fractions كسور, addition جمع and subtraction طرح is ....
3. The study of land forms and population السكان growths are included in _...
4. The study of the periodic table, gasses غازات, liquids سوائل, acids and alkalis is called _...................................
5. The study of motion, mechanics and energy is part of ....
6. The study of composers, ملحنين concerto’s quavers اهتزاز and blue notes is all included in ....
7. The subject of what has happened to the cultures and countries of the world is ....

places		الاماكن	
home	بيت	laundry	مغسله
house	منزل	garage	جراج
flat	شقه	factory	مصنع
block	عماره	office	مكتب
hospital	مستشفي	playground	ملعب
clinic	عياده	yard	فناء
pharmacy	صيدليه	drugstore	صيدليه
bakery	مخبز	bridge	كوبري
butcher's	محل جزاره	Police station	قسم شرطه
greengrocer's	محل خضار	court	محكمه
grocer's	محل بقاله	stadium	استاد
market	سوق	theatre	مسرح
mall	مول	cinema	سينما
café	مقهي	airport	مطار
coffee shop	مقهي	port	ميناء

shop	محل	church	كنيسه
bus stop	موقف اتوبيس	masjid	مسجد
bus station	محطه اتوبيس	street	شارع
factory	مصنع	square	ميدان
restaurant	مطعم	tower	برج
laundry	مغسله	grave	قبر
garage	جراج	tomb	مقبره
factory	مصنع	prison	سجن
office	مكتب	central	سنترال
playground	ملعب	shoe shop	محل أحذية
yard	فناء	classroom	فصل
drugstore	صيدليه	laboratory	معمل
bridge	كوبري	nursery	حضانة
Post office	مكتب بريد	university	جامعه
grave	قبر	club	نادي

The "places names " Quiz

1. If you want to see **monkeys, lions, tigers and bears**, you would go to the ....
2. A place where famous **paintings and sculptures** are kept and displayed to the public is called an ....
3. The building where you can go and watch the latest **film** is called a ....
4. A place where you can go to **see many different kinds of fish** swimming is called an ....
5. If you want to watch a **basketball game** or a soccer match, you would go to a ....
7. The place where rock **musicians and orchestras** play is called a ....
8. The place to go if you want to ride on a roller coaster or drive bumper cars is called an ....
9. A place where you **can arrange loans** قروض, **keep your money** in an account which receives interest is called a ....



10. A place where you can buy stamps, post letters and pay some bills is called a ....
11. A place where you go to book holidays and buy train tickets is called a ....
12. If you need to arrange a burial, you would go to a ....
13. Dirty clothes which can't be washed at home are taken to a ....
14. If you have a burst pipe ماسورة or a leaking تسرب tap, you need to calla ....
15. If you don't have a job but are looking for one, you might go to an ....

Family العائلة

father	اب	son	ابن
mother	ام	daughter	ابنه
brother	اخ	husband	زوج
sister	اخت	wife	زوجه
uncle	عم ، خال	Father-in-law	حما
aunt	عمه ، خاله	mother-in-law	حمه
grandfather	جد	sister-in-law	اخت غير شقيقه
grandmother	جده	cousin	ابن العم ، الخال
twins	توأم	virgin	عذراء
niece	بنت الاخ الاخت،	half- sister	اخت غير شقيقه
grandson	حفيد	nephew	ابن الاخ ، الاخت
grandchildren	احفاد	brother-in-law	اخ غير شقيق
half- brother	اخ غير شقيق	heir	وريث

The "family " Quiz

1. Your father's sister is your ....
2. Your sister's husband is your ....
3. Your mother's mother is your ....
4. Your sister's daughter is your ....
5. Your son's son is your ....
6. Your sister's brother is your ....
7. Your mother's brother is your ....
8. Your uncle's son is your ....
9. Your brother's son is your...........................
10. Your mother's father is your ....

Months of the year شهور السنه

January	يناير	July	يوليو
February	فبراير	August	أغسطس
March	مارس	September	سبتمبر
April	إبريل	October	أكتوبر
May	مايو	November	نوفمبر
June	يونيو	December	ديسمبر

The "months " Quiz

1. What month comes after November?.........................
2. What month comes before August?.........................
3. What month comes after May?...........................
4. What month comes before February?..................
5. What month comes after March?......................
6. What month comes before September?................
7. What month comes after October?..........................
8. What month comes before June ....
9. What month comes after December?...........................
10. What month comes before July ....

Part three : comprehensions

1- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

My hobby is reading. I read story books, magazines, newspapers and any kind of material that I find interesting. This hobby got started when I was a little boy. I had always wanted my parents to read fairy tales and other stories to me. Soon they got fed up and tired of having to read to me continually. So as soon as I could, I learned to read. I started with simple ABC books. Soon I could read simple fairy tales and other stories. Now I read just about anything that is available. Reading enables me to learn about so many things that I would otherwise not know. I learned about how people lived in bygone days of magic and mystery. I learned about the wonders of the world, space travel, human achievements, gigantic whales, tiny viruses and other fascinating things about our world.

The wonderful thing about reading is that I do not have to learn things the hard way. For example, I do not have to catch a disease to know that it can kill me. I know the danger so I can avoid it. Also, I do not have to go deep into the jungle to learn about the tiger. I can read all about it in a book. Books provide the reader with so much information and facts. They have certainly helped me in my daily life. I am better equipped to cope with living. Otherwise, I would go about ignorantly learning things the hard way. So, I continue to read. Besides being more informed about the world, I also spend my time profitably. It is indeed a good hobby.

1.The writer has liked reading since ....

a) his graduation b) his childhood c) his marriage d) his youth

2.Through reading, the person becomes ....

a) knowledgeable b) available c) famous d) honorable

3.The word "bygone" means ....

a) the things that will happen in the future
b) the things that happen daily
c) the things that will never happen
d) the things that happened in a past time

4. In addition to helping the person to know many things, reading is.

a) disaster b) responsibility c) hobby d) danger

5.The writer likes to read ....

a) stories b) magazines c) newspapers d) all of the previous

6.Reading can help people medically because ....

a) readers can avoid diseases through reading about diseases
b) readers can avoid diseases by learning things the hard way
c) readers can avoid diseases through going to jungle
d) readers can catch diseases to know that they can kill



7.According to the passage, people can cope with living through ....

a) buying books **b) working abroad**

c) reading about life facts **d) none of the previous**

8.What does the underlined pronoun "It" refer to?

a) Time. b) Reading. c) Books. d) World.

2- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Clocks are used to measure and show the time. Clocks are used so that people can agree on 1the time. People use clocks to measure units of time that are shorter than natural units. Natural units are the day, the month, and the year.

The clock is a very old invention. Sundials were used in ancient times. Sundials work by measuring shadows that are cast by the sun. Candle clocks were used a very long time ago. Candle clocks work by measuring the time it takes for the wax to melt Hourglasses are similar to candle clocks because they also measure the time it takes for something to happen. Hourglasses work by measuring the time it takes for sand to pour through a small opening into a glass. Mechanical clocks appeared in the 13th century in Europe. They work with a system of moving

gears. The gears always move at the same speed. Pendulum clocks work with a swinging weight.

The swinging weight is called a pendulum. The pendulum makes the clock parts move. Now people typically use mechanical clocks or digital clocks. Digital clocks show numbers on a screen. The numbers represent the time. Some people use auditory clocks. Auditory clocks use language to tell the time aloud. Computers also use internal clocks in order to work properly. Clocks are everywhere – in homes, schools, offices, and public places. People go to work and return home according to the clock. School days start and end according to the clock. Airplanes take off and land according to the clock. It is fun to imagine a world without clocks!

1.The clocks are used to measure the ....

a) smaller units of time **b) day** **c) month** **d) year**

2.What is the main idea of the third paragraph?

a) Why clocks are used. **b) How sundials work.**

c) How hourglasses are similar to candle clocks.

d) What types of clocks have been invented.

3.The synonym of "melt" is ....

a) dissolve **b) harden** **c) solidify** **d) freeze**

4.The word "auditory" most closely means ....

a) related to machines **b) related to numbers**

c) related to hearing **d) related to the sun**



5.The writer believes that it would be a mess if ....

a) there are a lot of clocks b) there are many kinds of clocks

c) there weren't clocks   d) clocks were bigger in size

6.Airplanes depend on the clock because ....

a) they take off according to the clock.   b) they land according to the clock.

c) they use clocks to book tickets   d) both a and b

7.Sundials are different from Candle clocks because they ....

a) work with a system of moving gears.

b) use the daylight.

c) use sand to pour through a small opening into a glass.

d) measure units of time that are shorter than natural

8.What is the main idea of the passage?

a) How different industries and jobs use clocks

b) The description of different kinds of clocks and their importance

c) The history of different kinds of clocks

d) The importance of specific kinds of clocks

3- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Our culture is the system we use to build our identity. All living creatures are part of a culture. Even animals have a culture! So, what is culture? It's the way we behave in a group. It begins with each individual family. Within our families, we do things to build relationships with each other. This can include routines for doing things. It also includes traditions. Traditions are activities that are repeated on a regular basis. Culture is not limited to individual family groups. The real strength of culture is in larger community groups. These larger groups are called societies.

Every society makes rules for itself. It decides how people should act in different situations. Some of these rules are written down. Some are just things that are automatically expected of all members of that society. Often, cultures can be identified by what the people believe. Cultures are also known by what they choose to include in their art. Sometimes a society forms around people who speak the same language. Cultures may also be known for their customs, including the foods they make and the things they do. Our cultures help us understand who we are and what we believe. There are very strong emotions connecting us to our own society. Two different cultures

may disagree on beliefs, especially if they both feel strongly about them. When that happens, war is a common result. People are learning better ways to communicate with each other. The more we learn, the more we appreciate the differences in cultures.

1- Cultural rules made by a society are ....

a) all written down
b) not all written down
c) divided between written and expected
d) made by old people

2- The writer suggests that culture starts with ....

a) an individual
b) a society
c) a tribe
d) a family

3- The underlined pronoun "them" refers to ....

a) cultures
b) rules
c) beliefs
d) feelings

4- According to the passage, culture can be identified by ....

a) what people believe
b) what people do
c) what people draw
d) what people believe and do

5- What role does culture play inside a family ?

a) It helps build relationships.
b) It keeps the traditions.
c) It defends people's language.
d) It develops art.

6- Suggest a suitable title for the passage.

a) The culture in our community
b) Culture and life
c) Culture and language
d) Culture and customs

7- Culture is known by ....

a) what the people believe
b) the customs we have
c) the choices of art the society has
d) all of these

8- The more we learn, the more we appreciate the differences in cultures. The word 'appreciate' here means ....

a) to be grateful
b) to go up in price
c) to welcome
d) to realize

4- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

It is a disturbing fact that many different wild animals throughout the world are in danger. An endangered species is a type of animals that will probably become extinct. There are 3,079 animals and 2,655 plants that are endangered worldwide. Lots of countries have laws to protect endangered animals.

The reasons for this are many and varied, but we must blame pollution, pesticides, the disturbance of the animal's natural environment and man's greed. Industry has grown enormously, and it has become common practice for factories to dispose of waste matter in streams, canals and rivers, causing great loss of river life. Modem agricultural methods include using pesticides, which effectively control insects classified as pests, but which also destroy <u>many</u> that are not.

Some animals are endangered because their habitats are being destroyed because of the increase in population, which has meant more buildings, more vehicles, more pollution ... and with it the destruction of much of the countryside that provide shelter for wild animals. People are building cities, logging (cutting down trees) and





mining in places where animals live. Other animals are endangered because people are hunting and killing them. When a new species starts living in a place, it can take food from and prey on the animals that lived there before. Some of the endangered animals in the world include the black rhino found in Africa, the orangutan found in the country of Malaysia and the blue whale. Finally, other endangered species examples include the Bengal tiger, giant panda, mountain gorilla, sea lions, and others.

1- Countries can protect endangered animals by ....

a) punishing people who build houses
b) building habitats for them
c) stopping the immigration of animals
d) making laws

2- The underlined word 'many' refers to ....

a) insects other than pests
b) agricultural methods
c) pests only
d) pesticides

3- Shelter is the same meaning as ....

a) someone to attack
b) something to eat
c) sometime to spend
d) somewhere to stay

4- When using pesticides, we kill ....

a) pests and harmful and harmless insects
b) pests only
c) harmful insects
d) none of these

5- "When a new species starts living in a place, it can take food from and prey on the animals that lived there before." This means that ....

a) man is the cause of animal extinction
b) animals are made endangered by the weather
c) animals are made endangered by other animals
d) the increase in population causes danger to animals

6- Man's greed is one of reasons that makes the matter worse. 'Greed' means ...

a) man's desire to have things more than their need
b) man's desire to kill animals
c) man's desire to build cities and cut down trees
d) man's desire to mine in places where animals live

7- It has become common practice for factories to dispose of their waste in streams and rivers. This means that factories ....

a) deliver their waste to streams, canals and rivers
b) store their waste in streams and rivers
c) get over their waste in streams, canals and rivers
d) get rid of their waste in streams, canals and rivers

8- The best title to the passage is '...............'.

a) The problem of the endangered animal
b) Endangering animals and man
c) The problem of the endangering animals
d)Man's greed and other creatures

5- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

A clever person used to mean a person who would exert efforts to achieve a legitimated aim. Hence, a clever pupil is a bright one who makes the best of his educational chances.
A clever lawyer is one who handles the law so as to prove that his client is innocent .
A clever doctor gives the right diagnosis for his patients and prescribes the right medicine for them. This is perfectly feasible in a simple society, which will allow a good number of.
people to do their best to succeed in their pursuits or better their life conditions.
But in a society that has grown in complexity so that only the fittest can survive
the term has taken a new meaning. If two persons have one chance, the cleverer of them is the one who can push the other out of the way to secure the chance for himself. Worse still a clever person might twist it wrong to make it look right. A clever
lawyer in the sense of the word is the one who manages to prove the innocence of a wrongdoer. A doctor who **entices** more patients to go to him and consequently makes more money out of them would be a clever doctor. A company whose products are not much in demand, employs a clever propagandist to increase its sales. There are clever men both in commerce and in politics. Even in government offices there are clever social climbers that get all gains with the fewest efforts although they aren't efficient. Yet, there are still honest people in society who have a reputation for doing what they are convinced is right.

1.What does an honest doctor do?

a) Makes as much money as he can from his patients.
b) Entices more patients to go to him.
c) Prescribes the wrong medicine.
d) Gives the right diagnosis.

2. Why is competition in complex societies unfair?

a) Because the smartest can survive.
b) Because only the strongest can survive.
c) Because the best can survive.
d) Because the fattest can survive,

3.What does the underlined word "entices" mean?

a) Take. b) Tempts c) Prove d) Demand.

4.What is the best title for the passage?

a) A simple society. b) Honest and dishonest people.
c) A chance for oneself. d) Life conditions.

5.Those who aren't efficient and get high posts are....

a) good leaders b) brilliant
c) successful workers d) social climbers

6.in simple societies, a clever doctor..................

a) prescribes the right medicine for his patients.
b) gives the wrong diagnosis for his patients
c) lies to their patients
d) earns much money without making efforts

7. The lawyer who manages to prove the Innocence of a wrongdoer.................

a) is clever **b) earns much money**

c) twists the truth **d)does the right thing**

8.The antonym of the word "feasible' is......................

a) achievable b) possible c impossible d) practical

6- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Litterbugs are people who love to litter around. Litterbugs are also who do not take the responsibility or to play their role in the society to take care of the environment. Why are they litterbugs? Litterbugs are the persons who had lack of awareness, not bothered about the environment and too lazy just to walk a few steps to the trash can. What are the effects of litterbugs? One of the major effect is it will destroy the image of our beautiful country which eventually affects the tourism of our country.

Are you a litterbug? Do you chew gum in the streets? Do you eat on the metro? Have you ever painted graffiti on walls? Are you a jaywalker? If you answered 'yes' to any of these questions, then be careful when you visit Singapore. There's a chance to be stopped and heavily fined! But if you like clean and safe streets, then Singapore could be the perfect destination for your next holiday. Singapore is one of the world's richest cities. It is almost crime-free and spotless, steel skyscrapers, shopping malls, top fashion houses, colorful local markets, discount shops for bargain-hunters, even air-conditioned walkways are all part of the magic of Singapore. The majority of Singaporeans are of Chinese origin, but there are ethnic groups from India, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand living there. It is not surprising that the island has many interesting districts. Calligraphers and fortunetellers can be found in Chinatown. Little India has spices, silverware, brassware and jasmine garlands. Malay villages display the traditional lifestyle of Malays and their arts and crafts such as batik painting and kite-making.

1.Most Singaporeans are of .... origin.

a) Indian b) Thai c) Chinese d) European

2.Singapore is almost ....

a) crime-free b) tax-free c) free d) shop-free

3.The law in Singapore fines those who ....

a) like clean and safe streets b) throw garbage in the streets

c) visit the country d) speak loudly to each other

4.The underlined words "the island" refer to ....

a) India b) Malaysia c) Chinese d) Singapore

5.Those who don't take care of the environment are ....

a) responsible b) litterbugs c) crime-free d) fortunetellers

6.The writer of this article wants people to ....

a) take care of the environment

b) have trashcans in their homes

c) leave their rubbish in the street

7.The synonym of the word "origin" is ....

a) ending point b) people c) source d) population

8.Chewing gums in the streets is .... in Singapore.

a) allowed b) permitted c) prohibited d) preferable

7- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Is there a famous person whom you really admire? Wouldn't you love to have his or her autograph? You would never throw that person's autograph away because of your admiration for him or her. However, some people collect autographs even from people they don't admire. They just want autographs from any famous person. Rather than collecting these autographs to keep, they collect the autographs to sell.

These days there are more than 20,000 people who collect autographs for the value the autographs might have in the future. Since these people are willing to pay a lot of money for an autograph. Autograph hounds now hang around sports centers, and concerts trying to get autographs they can sell. They can sometimes make as much as $1,500 for one autograph. In fact, There are also companies that buy and sell autographs. One company, Profiles in History, says it has the largest collection of autographs in the world, and earns more than $12 million a year! The price of an autograph depends on how rare the autograph is. For example famous people like Angelina Jolie and George Clooney sign a lot of autographs. Therefore, their autographs are not rare and are not worth very much money.

On the other hand, Madonna and Nicole Kidman rarely sign anything. This makes their autographs rarer and more valuable. Queen Elizabeth II almost never signs autographs,

therefore, something with her signature on it might sell for around $3,500. It doesn't matter if the person is dead. Elvis Presley and Napoleon signed many things. Their signatures are only worth $1,500. However, signed letters from Marilyn Monroe are very rare. They can cost$50,000 each. The highest price ever paid for an autograph was $750,000 for a letter written and signed by the American president Abraham Lincoln.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. What is the main idea of this passage?

a) Collecting autographs is fun. b) Signature of Queen Elizabeth II.

d) Some autographs are rare. d) Collecting autographs can be a business.

2. Autograph hounds collect autographs hoping that their value will ....

a) increase b) decrease c) become less d) stay the same

3. From the passage, what do you think an "autograph hound" is?

a) Someone who buys autographs

b) Someone who gets autographs from famous people



c) A famous person who signs many autographs
d) A dog that can sign its autograph
4. According to the passage, the more a famous person signs autographs, the .... these autographs are.
a) rarer b) cheaper c) more expensive d) less common
5. The underlined pronoun "they" refers to ....
a) concerts b) autographs c) sports centers d) Autograph hounds
6. What does the price of an autograph mostly depend on?
a) How hard it is to find the autograph b) Whether the person is living or dead
c) How many people admire the person d) When the person wrote the signature
7. The antonym of the word "rare" is ....
a) precious b) unfamiliar c) common d) scarce
8. We can infer from the passage that "Profiles in History" is ....
a) an autograph museum. b) an expensive autograph.
c) a business that sells autographs d) a book about famous people.

8- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Companies these days spend thousands of dollars on their computer security. They buy the best computer programs. However, Kevin thinks the biggest danger these days is not a weakness in technology.
In the 1990s, Kevin was an infamous hacker. He was once listed as one of the FBI's "Most Wanted" for hacking into government computer systems. Kevin has never been defeated by any system into which they have been asked to hack. He was sentenced to five years in prison for various computer and communications-related crimes. After being sent to prison, Kevin decided to use his skills in a different way. He started his own computer security firm. He now advises people on how to find the loopholes in their networks and keep their computers safe.
According to Kevin, the biggest danger to security is people. However, by this he doesn't mean hackers. In fact, he means the people using the programs. "If an attacker can get one trusting person to give his or her information, the attacker gets in. All that money spent is basically wasted." A hacker can get around everything with just one person within the company. Unfortunately,



people are still too trusting. In a recent test of the US tax office, security experts
called 100 managers. They posed as US tax office computer technicians. The experts were able to fool 35 of the managers. They gave both their passwords and IDs. In the hands of real hackers, this would have been a disaster!
Kevin's expertise has been acknowledged at the highest level with invitations to speak to both Houses of Congress on national security matters. Kevin's autobiography became a New York Times bestseller and has been translated into fifteen different languages.

1. What is the main idea of this passage?
a) Managers need to be more careful about who they talk to.
b) Hackers can help us make our computers safe.
c) Technology is not helpful if people aren't careful.
d) It's important to get the newest technology.

2. Houses of Congress invited Kevin to ....
a) arrest him b) make use of his experience
c) send him to prison d) fool 35 of the managers

3. The underlined word "loopholes" here can mean ....
a) viruses b) hardships c) icons d) downsides

4. What is true about Kevin?
a) He now works for the US government.
b) He thinks security technology is too expensive.
c) He used to be a criminal.
d) He teaches people how to hack computers.

5. The recent test of the US tax office proved that .... of the managers were could easily be fooled.
a) all b) none c) almost all d) some

6. What happened at the US tax office?
a) Hackers stole important information.
b) Employees gave information to the wrong people.
c) The security technology had a problem.
4 d) Managers tested the computer system.

7. Preventing hackers from getting passwords and IDs can ...computer systems.
a) protect b) endanger c) help to hack d) defeat

8. Kevin has never been defeated by any system into which they have been asked to hack. This shows how .... he was.
a) criminal b) fool c) innovative d) careless

9- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

When an airplane crashes, the first thing people do is to ask, "What went wrong? "How can we keep it from happening again?" At this point someone will mention the "black box." Actually, an airplane's black box is orange. Because the box is bright orange to enable people to find the box after a crash. All commercial airplanes must carry the boxes, and because of this, air safety has improved.

A black box is a powerful data collection device. You may have heard of an airplane's flight data recorder (FDR) and cockpit voice recorder (CVR). The cockpit is the place where the pilot sits. It is very helpful in detecting the location of any crashed aircraft during aviation accidents and incidents. Together, these record up to 300 different kinds of information about a flight. For example, they record an airplane's speed and altitude. Also, they record everything the pilots say to each other and over the radio. This helps people piece together just what happened in the minutes before a crash. Many people are surprised to learn that black boxes are not found up front in the cockpit. Instead, they are in the airplane's tail.

The boxes are made of very strong materials. They are very well insulated, too. This protects the devices in two ways. It gives protection from the crash itself. And it protects against very high heat and fire. Black boxes record important information. Without them, many questions about an accident could never be answered. The information helps people understand and explain what went wrong. As a result, airplane designers can make changes so the problem will not happen again.

1. The "black box" on airplanes is colored orange to ....

a) hide it in the airplane's tail b) make it easier to find

c) protect it against heat d) it them stronger

2. What has resulted from airplanes carrying black boxes?

a) There are now more crashes. b) Pilots can't talk over the radio.

c) Air safety has improved. d) Airplanes never have accidents.

3. Why wouldn't a black box be destroyed by most fires in a crash?

a) It is very well protected. b) People need to study it.

c) It is in the tail, not the cockpit. d) It is colored orange instead of black.

4. What can airplane designers do with the information gathered from black boxes?

a) To know the results of the crash b) To know how it can record speed

c) To know why it's well insulated d) To know the he reason behind the crash.

5. We can infer from the passage that a cockpit is ....

a) in the front of the airplane b) in the tail of the airplane

c) in the black box d) at the back of the airplane

6. The words "piece together" can be replaced by ....





a) be safe b) neglect c) improve d) understand

7. The underlined pronoun "them" refers to ....

a) black boxes b) heat and fire c) information d) pilot

8. Without having a black box in an airplane, ...

a) the number of air crashes would be less

b) we would find ways to prevent air crashes.

c) we would realize what occurred in air crashes

d) we wouldn't find ways to prevent air crashes.

10- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

CCTV (closed-circuit television) cameras were basically developed as a means of security for banks. In Britain they first appeared in 1953 and by the 1960s, there were already a few cameras in major streets in London. Today, there are more than four million CCTV cameras across the country. The cameras are there to film dangerous or illegal behavior. With new software, they can automatically recognize the faces of known criminals. These cameras don't just watch criminals; they watch all of us, almost all of the time. Every time we go into a shop, use a cash machine, or travel on public transport, a camera records our actions.

The amount of these cameras in towns and cities across Britain is increasing because it is thought to deter crime. Some items in shops now have an electronic device attached to them. When you pick up one of these, it sends a radio message to a CCTV camera and the camera starts filming you. Shops say that this technology helps to catch shoplifters- but only by treating everybody as a potential criminal.

Cameras are not the only ways of monitoring our actions. Every time you make or receive a call on your mobile phone, the phone company knows the number of the phone you are calling and how long the call lasts. It is even possible to work out your exact location. The police often use this information when they're investigating serious crimes Even when you are at home, you are not necessarily safe from being watched. When you use your high-speed internet connections to visit websites, you are probably sending and receiving "cookies" without realizing it. Cookies transfer information from your computer to the website and, in theory, could record which websites you visit. Modern technology is making it easier and easier to stay in contact, but it is also making it nearly impossible for us to hide.

1. We can infer from the passage that phone companies can help policemen and detectives to ....

a) set criminals free b) record which websites policemen visit
c) send radio messages to criminals d) solve murder and theft cases

2. People in favor of CCTV cameras think that you have nothing to fear from being watched by a camera as long as ....

a) you don't do anything wrong b) your behavior is illegal
c) go into a shop to steal items d) have a high-speed internet connections

3. Today there are CCTV cameras which can ....

a) know when a crime will take place b) identify people committing crimes before
c) cause dangerous or illegal behavior d) can speak to people if they get angry

4. When you use a mobile phone, the phone company can work out .. .

a) if your phone has a lot of apps b) the crimes of the person you are calling
c) where you are d) how long you have had the phone

5. A lot of people oppose having cameras in public places as these cameras ....

a) film dangerous or illegal behaviour b) deter people from committing crime
c) protect shops and banks from theft d) interfere with their privacy

6. We can infer from the passage that a shoplifter is a kind of ....

a) thieves b) CCTV cameras c) shop assistants d) managers

7. The underlined word "deter" can be replaced by ....

a) encourage b) support c) prevent d) increase

8. The underlined pronoun “these” refers to ....

a) items b) shops c) cameras d) electronic devices

Part four : Translation

● **الكورس ملك الأستاذ بيومي غريب – ولكن تم إضافة بعض الأشياء :**

كيف تترجم نصا:

لا ترجمة لكلمة دون قراءة الجملة... ولا ترجمة لجملة دون قراءة الفقرة ولا ترجمة للفقرة دون التعرف علي السياق العام. فالترجمة ليست مجرد نقل كلمة أو لفظ وإنما هي نقل مفاهيم الكلام بكل ما حولها من إيحاءات وشحنات عاطفية أو عقلانية تربطها بالنص من خلال ألفاظ فالكلمات كالكائن الحي لا يعيش إلا في مجتمع ولا تستمد وجودها إلا من بيئة حولها تتعايش معها.

خذ مثال : فكلمة (Home) من الصعب ترجمتها خارج السياق ، فاذا وردت في سياق هذه الجملة تكون الترجمة دون أي لبس "أنه في المنزل" ***He is at home"***
لكن نجد كلمة home في جملة مثل:- ***"Home means a lot to me"***
تصبح هذه الكلمة صعبة الترجمة في الجلمة ذاتها ولابد من قراءة النص بأكمله وإليك هذه الاحتمالات :

١- أحد المغتربين في الخارج يتحدث إلي زميله مرددا الجملة السابقة فتكون كلمة (Home) هنا الوطن.

٢- سيدة أعمال تغادر بيتها في الصباح وتعود في المساء . فكلمة (Home) تعني لها الحياة الاسرية.

٣- أحد العاملين في الصحراء في البترول مثلا تفوه بكلمة (Home) فهى تعني له الراحة والدفء .

● **لكـــي تترجـــم جيدا يجب أن تقـــوم بالخطوات الآتيـــة:**

١) يجب أن تفهم معني النص المراد ترجمته فَهْما جيدا. فمعني الكلمة يختلف من سياق إلي آخر.

مثال : لاحظ كيف نترجم الفعل (خَـــــرَجَ) في الجمل التالية

١- خـــرج الرجل من البلدة من غير رجعة.

- The man **left** the town never to return.

٢- خـــرج الرجل بسيارته من المدينة.

- The man **drove** out of the town.

٣- خـــرج العالم باستنتاج مهم.

- The scientist **has made** a significant conclusion.



• Translate into English:

يتوقف النجاح في الحياة علي العمل الجاد.

....

٢- يتوقف الناس عن العمل عند الشعور بالتعب.

....

٣- وقفت لتحية عمي عندما جاء لزيارتنا.

....

٤- لم أتلقي منه أي رسالة الكترونية حتـــــى الآن.

....

٥- حتـــــى الطالب الجيد لا يستطيع أن يحل هذا السؤال الصعب.

....

٦- سافرتُ إلى الخارج حتـــــى أتعلم اللغة الانجليزية.

- **يجب أن نراعى الفارق فى البناء بين الجملة العربية والإنجليزية .**

اللغة العربية لا يوجد فيها بناء محدد للجملة: المهم أن تكون الجملة ذات معني كامل

- Rami always sleeps late.

- دائما ما ينام رامـــي متأخرا. - ينام دائما رامـــي متأخرا - دائما رامـــي ينام متأخرا.

- يتأخر رامي دائما في النوم. - من عادة رامي التأخر في النوم. - التأخر في النوم من عادة رامي.

اللغة الانجليزيـــة: البناء فيها ثابت غالبـــــا

الجملة الانجليزية تبدأ بالفاعل ثم الفعل و يجب أن تكون الجملة ذات معني كامل

1	2	3	4
فاعـــــل	فعـــــل	مفعول	تكملـــــة

مثال :

١-تشجع الحكومة رجال الأعمال على إنشاء المصانع.

- **The government** encourages businessmen to build factories.

لاحظ : قد لا يوجد في الجملة العربية (فعـــل) إما الجملة الانجليزية فلابد أن يوجد فيها (فعـــل).

مثال :

للقراءة دور مهم في حياة الناس.

- **For reading an important role in people's lives.**
ترجمه خاطئة لعدم وجود فعل في الجملة.

- **Reading plays / has an important role in people's lives.**

- **تذكـــــــــــر دائمـــــــــــا :(الجملـــة بلا فعــــل ليســـت جملـــة)**

لاحـــظ : عدم الالتزام بالبناء السليم للجملة يجعل الترجمــــــــة حرفيـــــــة
مثال :
مازلنا نعاني من مشكلة الإسكان.

- Still suffer from problem of housing.

الجملـة لهـا معنـي كامـل و لكـن الترجمـة خاطئـــــــــة لأن بنـاء الجملة عربي و ليس انجليزي فأصبحت الترجمة حرفية

- We still suffer from the problem of housing.

• Translate into English:

١- يأتي إلى مصر كل عام السياح ليستمتعوا بالجو الجميل في الشتاء.
....
٢- سيتغير العام القادم شكل ومحتوى الكتاب المدرسي.
....
٣- نفخر بأن التعليم هو المشروع القومي الأول في مصر.
....
٤- لقد أصبح متاحا لكل طالب اقتناء جهاز حاسب آلـــي.
....
٥- كان للعلماء والمفكرين العرب تأثير كبير على الثقافة الغربية
....

٣) الفعل فـي الجملـة الانجليزيـة يجـب أن يكـون صـحيحاً مـن حيـث (الزمـــــن و العـــــدد و البنـــــاء)

أ- الزمـــــــن : يجب أن تحدد زمن مناسب للفعل في الجملة علي حسب المعني و ليس الكلمات الدالة.

مثال :

١- لا تستطيع أختي أن تفتح الباب لأنها تذاكــــــر دروسها.

2- **My sister can't open the door because she is studying her lessons.**

الحدث مستمر الآن (الزمن المناسب : مضارع مستمر)

٣- تذاكــــر أختي دروسها بعد العودة من المدرسة.

4- **My sister studies her lessons after returning from school.**

الحدث يعبر عن عـــادة (الزمن المناسب : مضارع بسيط)

لاحظ : لا تستخدم الفعل في تراكيب ليس لها علاقة بالأزمنة.

- My sister is study her lessons after returning from school.

(هذا ليس زمن في اللغة الإنجليزية)

ب - العـــــــدد : - الفاعل المفرد يحتاج إلى فعل فى صيغة المفرد والفاعل الجمع يحتاج إلى فعل فى صيغة الجمع.

- The dog_ chases the cat - The dogs chase_ the cat.

- هذه القاعدة لا تنطبق على الفعل المساعد الثانى.

- -* **She must have cooked lunch.**
- **They must have cooked lunch.**

- لاحظ أي الاسمين هو الفاعل في حالة الإضافــة

* The color (of her eyes) changes when she is angry.

(The subject is color, not eyes.)

- Six kinds (of rice) are available in the grocery store.

(The subject is kinds, not rice.)

ج - **البنـــــــــــاء** : افهم معني الجملة جيدا لكي تحدد إذا كانت الجملة في المعلوم أو المجهول . مثال :

- تتأثر السياحة تأثرا كبيرا بالأحداث الجارية في العالم.

إذا استخدمنا الفعل (affect) و معناه (يؤثر علي) فيجب أن تكون الجملة مبنية للمجهول لأن الذي يؤثر هو الأحداث الجارية.

- Tourism is greatly affected by the current events in the world.

يمكن أن نجعل الجملة مبنية للمعلوم بتغيير الفاعل.

1. The current events in the world **affect** tourism greatly.

- أُصيب أخي بمرض خطير بالأمس فاضطر أن يذهب إلى الطبيب.

الأفعال (أصيب) و (أضطر) مبنية للمجهول في اللغة العربية و مبنية للمعلوم في اللغة الانجليزية.

- My brother **caught** a dangerous disease yesterday, so he **had to** see a doctor.

تذكـــــــر دائمــــــــا : شروط الفعل في الجملة الانجليزية (موجود - زمن مناسب - عدد مناسب - بناء مناسب)

• Translate into English:

١. يتسلم الكتاب والعلماء جوائز قيمه كل عام في حفل كبير.

....

٢. لقد أثبت الأطباء أن من لا يدخنون مطلقا يعيشون حياه أطول. (ركز علي الزمن)

....

٣. مسئوليه كل مصري تجاه الأشجار والزهور كبيره فهي تقلل من نسبة التلوث البيئي.

....

٤ استخدام (Verb to be) بشكل صحيح فى الجملة الانجليزية

أ- يستخدم (Verb to be) في تكوين الأزمنـــــة المستمرة

- He **is watching** the match.

(مضارع مستمـــــر)

- She **was cooking** lunch.

(ماضــي مستمـــــر)

- It **has been snowing** all month long.

(مضارع تام مستمر)

ب- يستخدم (Verb to be) في بناء الجملة للمجهول

- **When she heard that her dog was killed, she burst into tears.**
- **We hope that the missing money will be found soon.**

ج- يستخدم (Verb to be) كفعل أساسي عندما لا يوجد فعل في الجملة و يأتي بعده اسم أو صفة أو حرف جر و اسم.

- **He is a teacher of English.**
- **They are talented.**
- **I'm in college at the moment.**

- في كل هذه الحالات ليس لــ (Verb to be) ترجمة في اللغة العربية

- **Egypt is rich in its natural resources .** إن مصر غنيـــــة بمواردها الطبيعة

يمكن أن نترجم (Verb to be) باستخدام أفعال أخرى مثل (يُعَد - يُعتبَـــر - يُمَثِّل...... الخ) أو باستخدام ضمير مناسب.

- **Pollution is one of the most dangerous environmental problems.**

- يُعَد / يعتبـــر التلوث أحد أخطر المشاكل البيئية. التلوث أحد أخطر المشاكل البيئية.

- التلوث هـــو أحد أخطر المشاكل البيئية.

- يكون التلوث أحد أخطر المشاكل البيئية. (ترجمـــة غير دقيقـة)

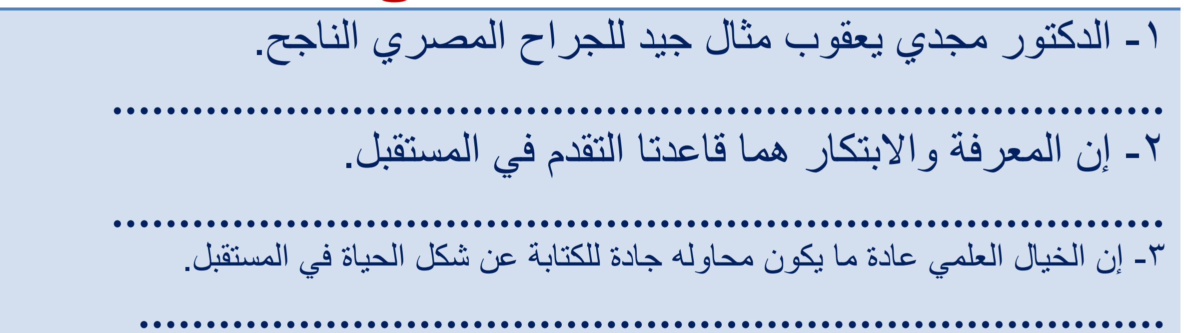


يمكن أن يترجم (Verb to be) كفعل أساسي إذا كان الكلام ماضي

- كانت الرياضيات مادتي المفضلة عندما كنت صغيرا.

- Math **was** my favorite subject when I **was** at school.

• Translate into English:



١- الدكتور مجدي يعقوب مثال جيد للجراح المصري الناجح.

....

٢- إن المعرفة والابتكار هما قاعدتا التقدم في المستقبل.

....

٣- إن الخيال العلمي عادة ما يكون محاوله جادة للكتابة عن شكل الحياة في المستقبل.

....

٥- استخدام الضمير (It) كفاعل غير شخصي في بداية الجملـــة الانجليزية

يستخدم الضمير الغير شخصي (It) في بداية الجملة الانجليزية عندما يوجد في الجملة العربية تقديم و تأخير بين المبتدأ و الخبر

.- Watching football matches *is* always enjoyable

مشاهدة مباريات الكرة ممتعة دائما

.- It is always enjoyable to watch football matches

من الممتع دائما أن نشاهد مباريات الكرة

- يمكن بعد البدء بـ (صفة + It's) أن نكمل بـ (مصدر + v.ing / to).

It's great living in = - living in Spain is great.

It's great to live in Spain. = Spain.

يمكن أن نستخدم (It) كفاعل غير شخصي عند الحديث عن الوقت و الطقس.

- **It is raining outside.- It's windy in the desert, as usual.**
- **It's freezing in Europe in winter. It gets dark much earlier in October.**
- **It was late in the afternoon, and the sun was beginning to set.**

- كما نستخدم (It) كفاعل غير شخصي عندما يكون في نهاية الجملة (جملة كاملة + that).

- It pleases us that Sara has won the first prize. = Sara's winning the first prize pleases us.

- كما نستخدم (It) كفاعل غير شخصي عند بناء الجملة للمجهول و المفعول (جملة كاملة + that).

- We believe that children's behavior may be affected by their mates.
- It's believed that children's behavior may be affected by their mates.

- كما نستخدم (It) للتوكيد على جزء من أجزاء الجملة.

- It was in this city that my father and mother got married.

- يمكن أيضا أن نستخدم (There) كضمير غير شخصي و يترجم بمعنى (هنـــــاك)

- - There is hope. There are some students.
- There occurred a terrible accident.
- There exist two major factors.

- هذه الجمل أيضا فيها تقديم و تأخير فالفاعل الأصلي في الجملة هو الاسم بعد الفعل الأساسي و لذلك الفعل يتفق مع الاسم بعد الفعل الأساسي و ليس مع الضمير (there)

- Hope is there. - Some students are there.

- A terrible accident occurred there. Two major factors exist there.

- **Translate into English:**

١- من الطبيعي أن تكون لمصر علاقات قويه مع السودان.

....

٢- لن يكون الأمر جيدا أن تعامل زملاءك في العمل بصورة سيئة.

....

٣- من الضروري استصلاح الصحراء من أجل حل كل مشاكلنا.

....

٤- هناك صعوبة للدول العربية في المشاركة في كأس العالم بفاعلية.

٦- استخدام (Verb to have) بشكل صحيح في الجملة الانجليزية

- للفعل **(have)** معاني متعددة و لذلك يمكن استغلاله في الترجمة بشكل رائع.

- He **has** a big house and two cars. يملك - لديه - عنده - لـ

- The program **has** a delete button. مزوَّد بـ

- She **has** the flu right now. يعاني من - مصاب بـ

- My sons **are having** an adventure in South America. يقضي

- Could I have another cup of tea, please? يأخذ - يتناول

- - I had three e-mails from my boss today. يتلقى - يتسلم

• Translate into English:

١ - للاختراعات الحديثة الكثير من المزايا كما أن لها بعض العيوب.

....

٢- للضوضاء التي تسببها المدنية الحديثة تأثيرا سيئا على سمعنا.

....

٣- تُزَود السيارات الحديثة بوسائل لحماية السائق مثل الوسادة الهوائية.

....

٧- مكان الصفة في الجملة الانجليزية

الصفة عادة توضع إما قبل الاسم أو بعد بعض الأفعال مثل (verb to be) و (become - seem - look)

- She is a **nice** girl. She married a **rich** businessman.
- - He looked **upset.** The player seems tired

- هناك صفات تستخدم فقط بعد (verb to be) / (become - seem - look) و لا تستخدم قبل الاسم و هذه الصفات

عادة تبدأ بحـــــرف (a)

afraid , alike , alive , alone , asleep , awake.

- The child is **asleep.**

(**BUT NOT**: - Do not disturb a **sleeping baby**.

Don't disturb an **asleep baby** (خاطئ)

- Ali is afraid of spiders.

BUT NOT: - The frightened boy ran away.

The afraid boy ran away.(خطأ)

- هناك صفات تستخدم فقط بعد (verb to be) / (become - seem - look) و لا تستخدم قبل الاسم و لا تبدأ بحرف (a)

ill - well

BUT NOT: She is a well girl.) - The girl is very **well**.

- يمكن أن نعبر عن نفس الفكرة بصفات أخري

- She is a **fit girl.** OR - She is a **healthy girl.**

(**BUT NOT**: - Who looks after **sick people?**
Who looks after ill people?)

- I bought two **similar** cars. - These two cars are **alike / similar** (**BUT NOT**: alike cars.



- هناك بعض الصفات التي تنتهي بـ (-able/-ible) و تأتي قبل الاسم أو بعده

- It is the only **possible** solution. = - It is the only solution possible.

- Book all the **available** tickets. = - Book all the tickets available.

• Translate into English:

١ - إن تزايد السكان في دوله نامية يعوقها عن التقدم السريع.

....

٢- ستكون جنوب سيناء في المستقبل القريب مركز سياحيا هاما.

....

٣- إن زراعه الصحراء وبناء المدن الجديدة ينمى الاقتصاد القومي ويحل الكثير من المشاكل الاجتماعية.

....

٤- يشجع رئيس الجمهورية الكتاب الموهوبين بمنحهم جوائز قيمة.

....

- ٨) مكـــــان الظـــــرف في الجملـــــة الانجليزيـــــة

أ- الظروف الدالـــة على الطريقة (*carefully - slowly - well - badly*) تقع عادة قبل الفعل الأساسى أو فى نهاية الجملة

- - He **carefully** crossed the street. - He crossed the street. **carefully**
- - I **slowly** walked into town. - I walked into town **slowly**.

- الظروف الدالـــة على الطريقة توضع بعد أول فعل مساعد

- - He had **quickly** eaten his dinner.

- الظروف الدالـــة على الطريقة و لا تنتهى بـ (ly) مثل (well - hard - fast) لا تأتى أبدا قبل الفعل الأساسى

- - They dance well. - He's working hard.



- لا توضع الظروف الدالـــة على الطريقة بين الفعل و المفعول

I **carefully** painted the house. =	Correct
I painted the house **carefully.** =	Correct
I painted **carefully** the house. =	Incorrect

ب- الظروف الدالــة علي التكرار (*usually - always - often - never*) تقع عادة قبل الفعل الأساسي و بعد (be)

- We **always** meet for lunch at 1 p.m.

- She is **often** late for her meetings.

ج- الظروف الدالـــة علي الزمان (*yesterday - last week - now - tomorrow*) تقع في أول الجملة أو آخرهــــا

- I will tell you the story **tomorrow**.

- **Three days ago**, we visited our uncle.

د- الظروف الدالــة علي المكان (*here - there - now - outside*) تقع عادة في آخر الجملة

- The glass shattered and the pieces flew **everywhere**.

هـ - الظروف الدالــة علي الدرجة (*extremely - rather - quite - very*) تقع قبل الصفات و الظروف

- - The girl was **very** beautiful
- - The house is **extremely** expensive.
- - He walks **rather** slowly.
- - She runs **quite** fast.



• Translate into English:

١- تعتمد أي أمـــــة أساســــا على شبابهــــا في تنفيذ المشروعات الزراعية و الصناعية .

....

٢- يجب على الوالدين توجيه ورعاية أبنائهم ليواصلوا رحله الحياة بأمان .

٣- يجب أن تتحدث اللغـــــــة الإنجليزيـــــــة بطلاقــــــــة.

....

٤- يجب حماية المواقع الأثرية والمتاحف في كل مكان من اللصوص .

....

١- لا نتـــرجم المفعـــول المطلــــق إلى اللغــــة الانجليزيــــة

- يعتبر المفعول المطلق نوعا من الإسهاب فلا يضيف جديد للجملة من حيث المعني فيجب حذفه عن طريق

أ- حذف المفعول المطلق و استخدام صفته كظرف   مثال

- سيتطور التعليم تطورا كبيرا في المستقبل.

- Education will **greatly** develop in the future.

ب- حذف المفعول المطلق و تحويل الفعل إلى اسم ليستخدم مع الصفة

- The **development** of education will be **great** in the future.

- There will be **great** **development** of education in the future.

ج- تغيير الفعل الأساسي فيصبح المفعول المطلق مفعول به

مثال

- لقد تقدمت مؤخرا جراحات القلب المفتوح تقدما كبير.

- Open heart surgeries have recently **witnessed** great **development**.





• Translate into English:

١ - أحب معلمي فهو يعاملني مدرسي معاملة جيدة.

....

٢- تزدهر الحضارة ازدهارا أفضل في أوقات السلام.

....

٣- تهتم الدولة اهتماما كبيرا بذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة.

....

١٠) ترجمة الاسم في حالة الملكية (الإضافة)

- الإضافة هي تتابع اسمين أو أكثر و أحيانا يكون بينهم علاقة ملكية (نضيف الاسم في حالة الملكية 's)

- Hada's house منزل هدى

- The sun's heat and light. ضوء و حرارة الشمس

- إذا كان الاسم جمع نضيف في حالة الإضافة (') فقط بعد (s) الجمع

- The home of my brother = - My brothers' home

- The grades of the students = - The *students'* grades

- لا نستخدم الـ ('s) مع ضمائر الملكية

- Do not touch that pen. It is **mine's** *mine*.

- Can we borrow some pencils? We forgot **our's** *ours*.

-These are Frank's camping supplies. **Their's** *Theirs* are still in the trunk.

- قد لا نحتاج إلى ('s) مع أسماء الأماكن

- the hotel's room. = - the hotel room

= - the room of the hotel.

تستخدم " of" فى الإضافة عندما يكون المضاف إليه غير عاقل مثل

- the car doo = - the door **of** the car

- the table leg = - the leg **of** the table

- the internet pages =- the pages **of** the internet.

مثـــــال

- هناك الكثير من الوظائف المتاحة علي مواقع الانترنت.

- There are a lot of available jobs on **the internet sites** / **the sites of the internet**.

- عند إضافة اسم إلي (v.ing) لا نحتاج لإضافـــــة ('s) الدالة علي الملكية

مثـــــال

- إن قراءة الدرس أكثر من مرة يزيد القدرة علي استيعاب أفكاره الرئيسية.

- **Reading the lesson** more than once enhances the ability to understand **its** main ideas.

• Translate into English:

١- يضطر علماء الفضاء إلي العمل في فرق كبيرة ومعقدة لإرسال الناس إلي الفضاء.

....

٢- ينبغي أن يرتبط التعليم في مدارسنا وجامعاتنا بمتطلبات سوق العمل.

....

٣- يعد إنشاء الكثير من مكتبات الطفل خطوة هامة نحو إثراء ثقافة الطفل.

....

٤- تلعب الرياضة دوراً هاماً في تشكيل شخصية الفرد وجسمه.

....

١١) ترجمـــــة الضمائـــــر إلى اللغـــــة الانجليزيـــــة

من أجل الترجمة بشكل جيد ينبغي حفظ الضمائر بأنواعها و استخداماتها

ضمائر منعكسة	ضمائر الملكية	صفات الملكية	ضمائر المفعول	ضمائر الفاعل
myself	mine	my	me	I
ourselves	ours	our	us	we
yourself / yourselves	yours	your	you	you
themselves	theirs	their	them	they
his	his	his	him	he
her	hers	her	her	she
itself	-	its	it	it

- الضمير المضاف إلي فعــل يترجم إلي ضمير مفعــول عدا ضمير المتكلم (قد يكون فاعل أو مفعول) مثـــال

إن تعلم اللغات الأجنبية يمكننا من قراءة الصحف العالمية.

- **Learning foreign languages enable us to read the international newspapers.**

- الضمير المضاف إلي اسم يترجم إلي صفة ملكيـــة

مثـــال

يزور مصر كثير من السياح كل عام لمشاهدة أثارها القديمة

- **Every year, a lot of tourists visit Egypt to watch its ancient monuments.**



- لا يوجد ضمير مستتر في اللغة الانجليزية (الضمير المستتر يجب إظهاره في الترجمة إلى الانجليزية)

مثـــــال

يجب أن نستخدم أفضل الطرق لتربيه أطفالنا.

- **We must use the best ways of bringing up our children.**

• Translate into English:

١- إن تزايد السكان في دوله نامية يعوقها عن التقدم السريع.

....

٢- تقوي الألعاب الرياضية أجسامنا وتنعش عقولنا وتعلمنا الصبر والتعاون وحب الوطن.

....

٣- على الشباب أن يتسلح بالعلم و التكنولوجيا كي يصلوا لأهدافهم

....

١٢) استخدام أدوات النكرة (a / an) و أداة التعريـــف (the) فى الترجمـــة

- لا تستخدم أداة النكرة (a / an) قبل الصفة الغير متبوعة باسم

Incorrect : My sister is **a clever**

Correct : My sister is **a clever girl**

- لا تستخدم (a / an) قبل الأسماء الجمع أو الأسماء المفردة التى لا تعد أو الأسماء المعنوية عندما نتحدث عنها بوجه عـــــام

- Women generally live longer than men.
- Paint is hard to remove.
- Peaches grow on trees.
- Education is important



- لا تستخدم أداة النكرة (a / an) أو أداة المعرفة (the) قبل أسماء الأعلام

Incorrect : **The Cairo** is the capital of Egypt.
Correct : **Cairo** is the capital of Egypt.

- لا تستخدم أداة النكرة (a / an) أو أداة المعرفة (the) قبل الأسماء المسبوقة بصفات ملكية

Incorrect : The My brother has travelled abroad recently.

Correct : My brother has travelled abroad recently.

- عـــــــادة لا تستخدم أداة النكرة (a / an) أو أداة المعرفة (the) قبل (v.ing)

Revising the lesson (Not : The Revising the lesson)

• Translate into English:

١- كتابة الروايات أمر يحتاج إلى صبر ودقة.

....

٢- يحذر الأطباء الناس من التدخين إذ أنه السبب في كثير من الأمراض.

....

٣- يرجع التقدم في الزراعة والصناعة والطب إلى العلم الحديث.

....

٤- يجب على الوالدين توجيه ورعاية أبنائهم ليواصلوا رحله الحياة بأمان.

١٣) ترجمـــــة جملـــــــــة الصفـــــــــة

الجملة في اللغة الانجليزية يجب أن تحتوي **على فعـــــــــل واحـــــد فقـــــط**

مثـــــال

يجب على رجال الأعمال المصريين استثمار أموالهم في مشروعات قومية **تخدم المجتمع**.

- Egyptian businessmen **must invest** their money in national projects **serve** society.

تسمي الجملة المترجمة السابقة (Run-on) أي جملة متداخلـــة لأنها تحتوي علي فعلين و يمكن أن نصحح هذا الخطأ كالآتي:

أ- نستخدم ضمير وصل مناسب

- Egyptian businessmen **must invest** their money in national projects **which serve** society.

ب- نحول الفعل الثاني إلى صفـــة (هنــــــــــــا : نحذف ضمير الوصل و يكون الفعل فى صورة v.ing)

- Egyptian businessmen **must invest** their money in national projects **which serve** society.

ج- نستخدم رابط مناسب للمعنى و يأتي بعده جملة كاملة

- .... national projects **so that they can serve** society.

د- نحول الجملة مع الرابط إلى شبه جملة

- .... national projects **for serving** / **to serve** society.



• Translate into English:

١- تصبو كل الدول المحبة للسلام إلى عالم يسوده السلام والتعاون.

....

٢- تتطلع مصر إلى تطور اقتصادي يجعل منها دولة قوية سياسياً.

....

٣- تمتلك مصر موارد الطبيعية يمكن استخدامها لتحقيق الرفاهية.

....

٤- نحن بحاجة إلي أدوية تساعدنا في علاج الكثير من الأمراض المزمنة.

١٤) كيفية التصـــــرف مع الكلمات الصعبـــــة فى الترجمــــــة:

قد تواجـــــه كلمات صعبة في جملة الترجمــــة. يمكن التغلب علي هذه الصعوبة كالتالي

أ- غَيَّــــر الكلمة الصعبة من اسم إلى فعل / صفة / ظرف أو العكس

مثــــــال

تعلم اللغات اللغة الانجليزية والحاسب الالى ضـــــــرورة لكل الطلبة.

من الممكن أن نغير هذه الكلمة من اسم إلي صفة (ضروري necessary) أو فعل (يضطر have to)

- Learning English and the computer is necessary for all students.

ب- استخدم كلمة تساوي الكلمة الصعبة من حيث المعنى.

مثــــــال

تزخــــــر الكتب بمعلومات قيمة في كل فـــــــروع العلوم.

تذخــــــر = مليء بـ   فــــــــروع = أنواع

- Books are full of valuable information on all kinds of science.

مثـــــال

العمل الجماعي يوفر الوقت و يضاعـــف الإنجاز. يضاعف = يزيـــد

- Team work saves time and increases achievement.

ج- احذف الكلمة دون ترجمتها بشرط ألا يتأثر المعنى.

تعمل الدولة على تخفيض نسبـــة ثاني أكسيد الكربون بإيجاد وسائل نقل أخرى.

حذف كلمة (نسبة) لا يؤثر علي المعني

- The state tries to reduce / cut / decrease carbon dioxide by providing other means of transport.

د- إعادة صياغة الجملة بشرط ألا يتغير المعنى و ذلك بتحويل التعبير المجازى إلى حقيقى.

مثـــــال

يحتاج الفقراء من الأغنياء أن يمدوا لهم يد العون و ذلك من أجل الوصول لحلول لمشاكلهم.

- The rich should **help** the poor to solve their problems.

هـ - تخمين معني الكلمة من خلال السياق الذي وردت به (في الترجمة من انجليزي إلي عربي)

- One should not learn a foreign language for a short time and then **give** it **up**. One should **carry on** learning as it is a valuable experience that **enriches** one's life.

الكلمات الموضوع تحتها خط يمكن تخمينها من خلال سياق الجملة



• Translate into English:

١- توفر الحكومة فرص عمل للشباب لكسب الرزق وذلك بتقديم القروض لإقامة مشروعات صغيرة.

....

٢- القراءة هي مفتاح المعرفة لذلك تقيم مصر معرضا دوليا للكتاب سنويا.

....

٣- يجب علينا معاملة ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة بطريقة تشجعهم علي الاندماج في المجتمع.

....

٤- تتمتع مصر بسحر الطبيعة وجوها البديع ومناظرها الخلابة وتراثها الحضاري العريق.

....

١٥) يجب أن يكون البناء متـــــوازي في الترجمة:

*** عند الترجمة ، يجب أن تكون أجزاء الجملة متوازنة من حيث البناء اللغوي**

مثـــــال

- علينا أن نقدر والدينا و أن نحترم معلمينا.

- We should **appreciate** our parents and **respecting** out teachers .

*** هنـــــا : البناء غير متوازي لأننا عطفنا (v.ing) علي (inf.)**

- We should **appreciate** our parents and **respect** out teachers .

مثـــــال

- يجب علينا ألا نلوث مياه النيل و أن نحافظ علي البيئة.

- We mustn't pollute the Nile water and keep the environment clean.



* **هنـــــا : تم عطف فعل مثبت على فعل منفي فأصبح الفعلان منفيين من حيث المعني**

- We mustn't pollute the Nile water and **we must** keep the environment clean.

مثــــال

- عند عبوره الشارع بالأمس ، صدمت سيارة أخي الصغير.

- Crossing the street yesterday, a car hit my little brother.

* **هنـــــا : أصبح معني الجزء الأول من الجملة أن السيارة عبرت الشارع.**

- Crossing the street yesterday, my little brother was hit by a car.

• Translate into English:

١- نحن في حاجة ماسة إلى زيادة الإنتاج و أن نقلل الواردات.

....

٢- أثناء تناول العشاء ، اتصل بي عمي الذي يعمل بالخارج.

....

٣- يتطلع معظم الشباب أن يسافر إلى الخارج و الاستقرار هناك لفترة طويلة.

....

٤- أعطانا المرشد السياحي تعليمات مهمة متمنيا لنا إقامة سعيدة في مصر.

....

١٦) يجب ألا تكتب الجملة الانجليزية كما تنطقها باللغة العربية:

* **أسوأ نوع في التراجم هو الترجمة الحرفيـــــة : فتفكر في الجملة باللغة العربية ثم تكتبها باللغة الانجليزية دون الأخذ في الاعتبار اختلاف اللغتين من حيث البناء و التراكيب اللغوية**

مثــــال

- يوجد في مدينة القاهرة مشكلات كثيرة



- **Found a lot of the problems in the Cairo city.**

*** لم نراعي في هذه الجملـــة أنه يجب أن نبدأ بالفاعل و أنه ليس هناك داع لان نقول أن القاهرة مدينة. فأصبحت الجملة مكتوبة بكلمات انجليزية و لكنها عربية في بناءها و تراكيبها**

- **There are a lot of the problems in Cairo.**

مثـــــال

- نقابل أصدقاءنا عادة في المدرسة.

- meet friends our usually in the school.

*** هذه الجملة عربية بامتياز : تبدأ بفعل - الفاعل ضمير مستتر - صفة الملكية بعد الاسم - حرف الجر و أداة التعريف كما هما بالعربي - ظرف التكرار في أي مكان**

- **We usually meet our friends at school.**

مثـــــال

- تقام العام القادم مشروعات مفيدة في صحراء مصر

- **Held next year the projects useful in desert Egypt.**

*** لاحظ ترتيب الكلمات في الجملة ، تجد أنه نفس ترتيب كلمات الجملة الانجليزية**

*** لم نفعل شيئا سوي أننا ترجمنا كلمات دون الأخذ في الاعتبار ألكثير من الخصائص المختلفة بين اللغتين**

- **Useful projects are being held in the Egyptian desert next year.**



• Translate into English:

١- - مصر هي بلد السلام . وهي تسعي دائما لنشر السلام في المنطقة.

....

٢- لقد و هب الله مصر كثيرا من المصادر الطبيعية و الطقس الرائع.

....

٣- عمت الاحتفالات كافة أرجاء مصر عند تأهل فريقنا لنهائيات لكأس العالم.

....

٤- ليس بإمكاني أن أضع القصة جانبا لروعتها.

....

١٧) يجب أن نتجنب التكرار عند الترجمة إلى اللغة الانجليزية

*** تتميز اللغة العربية بالإسهاب (تكرار الألفاظ) أما الجملة الانجليزية فتتميز بالإيجاز بالاختصار**

- عند الترجمة إلى اللغة الانجليزية، يجب عدم تكرار الألفاظ المتشابهة التي لا تضيف جديد إلى معني الجملة

مثـــــال - إن مشكلة الإسكان هي أحدي المشكلات التي تؤثر سلبا علي مجتمعنا الذي نعيش فيه.

- The problem of housing is one of the problems which negatively affects our society where we live.

- الأجزاء المشطوبة لا تضيف جديد للجملة من حيث المعني (الأفضل أن تكون الترجمة كالآتي)

- The problem of housing negatively affects our society.

مثـــــال

- حصل أخي علي وظيفة جديدة و يعمل الآن لدي البنك الأهلي.

- My brother has got a new job and he now works for the National Bank.

جملة سليمة من حيث البناء اللغوي و لكن بها تكرار لألفظ تحمل نفس المعني تقريبا

- Now my brother works for the National Bank.

• Translate into English:

١- - تعتبر مدينة القاهرة أكبر المدن في جمهورية مصر العربية.
٢- يتمتع الفلاحون الذين يعيشون في الريف بحياة هادئة.
٣- إن ما نبنيه من مكتبات تسهم إسهاما كبيرا في نشر المعرفة.

....

٤- تساعدنا أجهزة الحاسب الآلي في حل المسائل الحسابية المعقدة.

....

١٨) الارتقاء في الأسلوب عند صياغة الجملة باللغة العربية و الانجليزية :

لا يجب علينا ترجمة الجملة بنفس الأسلوب الموجود في اللغة الأخرى فلكل لغة طبيعتها ، لذلك يجب مراعاة الآتي لكي نجعل الجملة عند الترجمة متوافقة مع طبيعة اللغة التي نترجم إليها.

أ. تميل اللغة العربية لاستخدام المبنى للمعلوم، بينما تميل اللغة الإنجليزية غالبا لاستخدام المبنى للمجهول.

Ex. A lot of mistakes were made by the committee.

- الكثير من الأخطاء أُرتُكِبَت بواسطة اللجنة

* ستكون ترجمة الجملة بشكل أفضل كالآتـــــي - ارتكبت اللجنة الكثير من الأخطاء

Ex. English is spoken all over the world.

- يُتحدث باللغة الإنجليزية في كل أنحاء العالم.

* ستكون ترجمة الجملة بشكل أفضل كالآتـــــي - يتحدث الناس اللغة الإنجليزية في كل أنحاء العالم.

ب. تميل اللغة العربية لبداية الجملة بالتصريح ثم التلميح، ولكن فى اللغة الإنجليزية تبدأ الجملة بالتلميح ثم التصريح.

Since he finished his study, Dr Mostafa Elsayed has been living abroad.

- منذ أن أنهي دراسته ، يعيش الدكتور مصطفي السيد في الخارج

* ستكون ترجمة الجملة بشكل أفضل كالآتـــــي - يعيش الدكتور مصطفي السيد في الخارج منذ أن أنهي دراسته.



Convinced that he was wrong, the brother decided to apologize to all of us.

- مقتنعا بأنه علي خطأ، أخي قرر أن يعتذر لنا جميعا.

* ستكون ترجمة الجملة بشكل أفضل كالآتـــــي - اقتنع أخي بأنه علي خطأ و لذلك قرر أن يعتذر لنا جميعا.

ج. تكرر اللغة العربية حرفا العطف: " الواو " و " أو " قبل كل عنصر معطوف عليه يقع في الجملة عكس اللغة الانجليزية

Ex. Ahmed bought books, pens, cards and notebooks.

- اشترى أحمد كتبا، أقلاما، كروتا، ودفاتر.

* ستكون ترجمة الجملة بشكل أفضل كالآتـــــي - اشترى أحمد كتبا وأقلاما وكروتا ودفاتر.

د. تميل اللغة العربية لتفرقة الأفكار المتشابهة، بينما تميل اللغة الإنجليزية لتجميع الأفكار المتشابهة.

- علي المعلمين أن يوجهوا الطلبة و أن يعلموهـــم الاعتماد علي أنفسهم.

- Teachers have to direct students and teach them how to depend on themselves.

* يمكن أن تكون صياغة الجملة أفضل كالآتي

- Teachers have to direct and teach students how to depend on themselves.

Ex. We all must respect the traditions and customs of other countries.

- يجب علينا جميعا أن نحترم تقاليـــد وعـــادات الدول الأخرى.

* يفضل في اللغة العربية إضافة مضاف واحد إلى المضاف إليه، وإضافة المضاف الآخر إلى ضمير يعود عليه

- يجب علينا جميعا أن نحترم تقاليـــد الدول الأخرى وعاداتهـــا.



• Translate into English:

إن الصحافة هي مرآة المجتمع التي تعكس ثقافته و قيمه و تقاليده.

....

٢- تم بناء الكثير من المستشفيات لتوفير الرعاية الصحية.

....

٣- إن موسيقي الدول و ثقافاتها تختلف من عصر إلي آخر.

....

٤- تتأثر جميع الكائنات الحية بالظروف المناخية التي تعيش فيها.

Part four : Writing

موضوع عن (طعام – ماده دراسية – رياضه – مكان) مفضل

Your favorite (food – subject – sport , place ...)

جمل تمشي مع أي موضوع من دوول .

My name is	اسمي فلان
I am in prep one.	انا في الصف الاول الاعدادي
الحاجه اللي بحبها **is my favorite.................**	
I want to be a –an وظيفه . (حسب البرجراف)	
That's amazing .	
All my family love it .	كل العيله بتحبه .
I like it a lot .	بحبه اووووووووووووووي
I love it very much .	بحبه أوووووووووووووووي
It is very amazing .	إنه رائع

Adverbs of frequency ظروف التكرار

Sometimes	احيانا	**Often**	غالبا
usually	عاده	***never***	ابدا
always	دائما	***usually***	عاده
every day	كل يوم	***daily***	يوميا

Collocations المتلازمات اللفظية

eat with my family	يأكل مع العائلة	**ingredients**	مقادير
For lunch	علي الغداء	***have***	يدرس
get the full mark	يحصل علي درجه	***Visit***	يزور
read English books	يقرأ كتب انجليزي	**Help me**	يساعدني
Watch English films	يشاهد افلام اجنبي	***Enjoy a lot***	يستمتع كثير
Love my teacher	احب مدرسي	***Have great time***	يقضي وقت رائع

go with my family	اذهب مع عائلتي	Take photos	يلتقط صور
See the pyramids	يري الاهرامات	Meet tourists	يقابل سياح
I like history	احب التاريخ	I want to be	أريد أن أكون
Study with my friend	اذاكر مع صديقي	healthy	صحي
At the club	في النادي	Play with	يلعب مع
Curly hair	شعر مجعد	Smart	انيق

طريقه بقي الكتابة .

لو بتكلم عن شيء مفضل

أولا : اتكلم عن نفسك .

I + ظرف تكرار + فعل + مفعول

I always get up early . often brush my teeth .

ثانيا : اتكلم عن الشئ نفسه .

It is (الصفات) – (amazing – nice – useful)

It has (مكونات الشيء ده)

ثالثا : اتكلم عن شخص مشهور مثلا في فيما يخص الموضوع

He is (الصفات) – (amazing – nice – famous -kind)

He has got (سمات الشخص)

He + فعل s + باقي الجملة

Your favorite food

....

....

....

....

Your favorite hobby

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....
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....

Your favorite place

....
....
....
....

Your daily routine

Collocations			المتلازمات اللفظية
have dinner	يتناول العشاء	**have lunch**	يتناول الغذاء
return home	يعود للبيت	***go to bed***	ينام
take rest	يرتاح	***reach school***	يصل المدرسة
take my bath	يستحم	***have breakfast***	يتناول الافطار
come back	يعود	***wash my hands***	اغسل يدي
attend classes	يحضر حصص	***Follow a routine***	يتبع روتين
Come back	يعود	*go for a walk*	يذهب للمشي

Adverbs of frequency			ظروف التكرار
Sometimes	احيانا	Often	غالبا
usually	عاده	*never*	ابدا
always	دائما	*usually*	عاده
every day	كل يوم	*daily*	يوميا

متلازمات لفظيه تساعدك في الكتابة .

get up	يستيقظ	The morning	الصباح
early	مبكرا	*have breakfast*	يتناول الافطار
family	العائلة	*get dressed*	يرتدي ملابس
Wash my hands	اغسل يدي	*Wash my face*	اغسل وشي
Walk to	يشمي ل	*brush my teeth*	اغسل اسناني
friends	اصدقاء	*reach school*	يصل المدرسة
have lessons	يدرس حصص	*read books*	يقرأ كتاب
playground	يلعب	*Play football*	يلعب كره
return home	يعود للبيت	*The afternoon*	بعد الظهر
do homework	يقوم بالواجب	*evening*	المساء
go to bed	ينام	*night*	الليل
Meet my friends	اقابل اصدقائي	*Play sport*	يلعب رياضه

I + ظرف تكرار + فعل + مفعول

I always get up early . often brush my teeth .

....

....

....

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....

....

((A visit to...)) - (A day ..))

جمل تمشي مع أي برجراف زياره .

Last week , I went to	الاسبوع اللي فات ذهبنا الي
I went with my family .	انا ذهبت مع العائلة .
We went by car .	ذهبنا بالسيارة
We left home early .	غادرنا البيت مبكرا
We arrived there at midday .	وصلنا هناك في منتصف النهار
We were tired .	كنا متعبين
We saw many people .	شوفنا ناس كثير
We took a lot of photos .	اخذنا الكثير من الصور
We had lunch and dinner .	تناولنا الغذاء والعشاء
We bought many things .	اشترينا اشياء كثيره
It is a nice place .	انه مكان رائع
We went back home late .	رجعنا البيت متأخر
It was an amazing day .	كان يوم رائع

العائلة أو شخص مفضل

My name is	اسمي فلان
I am in prep one.	انا في الصف الاول الاعدادي
I love my family .	احب عائلتي
I have a big family .	انا عندي عائله كبيره
My father is a teacher .	والدي مدرس
He works at a school .	هو يعمل في مدرسه
My mother is a doctor .	والدتي طبيبه
She works at a hospital .	هي تعمل في مستشفيي

I have a brother and a sister .	انا عندي اخ واخت
He is in prep three .	هوي في ثالثه اعدادي
My sister is in prep two .	اختي في ثانيه اعدادي
I am the youngest .	انا الاصغر
I like sport .	انا احب الرياضة
I like football .	انا احب كره القدم
My father has a car .	والدي يمتلك سيارة

Your family

....

....

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....

How to help the environment – Climate change – Recycling

We must help the environment .	يجب ان نحافظ علي البيئية
We must keep it clean .	يجب ان نحافظ عليها نظيفة
We must recycle things .	يجب أن نعيد تدوير الاشياء
Recycling is important .	اعاده التدوير مهمه
It saves money and time .	توفر الفلوس والوقت
We must reduce co2 .	يجب ان نقلل من ثاني اكسيد الكربون
We must plant trees .	يجب ان نزرع اشجار
We must ride bikes instead of cars .	يجب ان نركب دراجات بدلا من السيارات
We must reduce pollution .	يجب ان نقلل التلوث
We must collect rubbish .	يجب أن نجمع القمامة
Climate change is very bad .	تغير المناخ سيء جدا
It makes the planet hot .	انها تجعل الكوكب ساخن
Pollution is very bad .	التلوث سيء جدااااااااااااااااااااا

Climate change

....
....
....
....

Recycling

....
....

....

Your bedroom

My name is	اسمي فلان
I am in prep two.	انا في الصف الثاني الاعدادي
I love my family .	احب عائلتي
I have a big family .	انا عندي عائله كبيره
My father is a teacher .	والدي مدرس
He works at a school .	هو يعمل في مدرسه
My mother is a doctor .	والدتي طبيبه
She works at a hospital .	هي تعمل في مستشفيي
I have a brother and a sister .	انا عندي اخ واخت
My bedroom is nice	غرفه النوم جميله
My bedroom is wide .	
It has much furniture	فيها اثاث كثير
There are books on the bookshelf	
There are three lamps .	
I have a big bed .	
I have a blanket بطانيه	
The chest of drawers is next to the bed .	

Your bedroom

....
....
....
....
....

Your favorite job – Your hero – Your father –
A great job you like – A person you admire –
A person you are proud of – Your pen friend

My name is	اسمي فلان
I am in prep two.	انا في الصف الثاني الاعدادي
I love my family .	احب عائلتي
I have a big family .	انا عندي عائله كبيره
My father is a teacher .	والدي مدرس
He works at a school .	هو يعمل في مدرسه
My mother is a doctor .	والدتي طبيبه
She works at a hospital .	هي تعمل في مستشفيي
I have a brother and a sister .	انا عندي اخ واخت
He is in prep three .	هوي في ثالثه اعدادي
He helps the sick	هو يساعد المرضي
He has a clinic	هو يمتلك عياده
He treats the poor for free .	هو يساعد الفقراء بالمجان
He teaches students	هو يعلم الطلاب
He stays up too late	هو يسهر
He has a new car	هو عنده عربيه جديده
He does operations	هو يجري عمليات جراحيه
He is a kind person	هو شخص عطوف
I want to be a doctor when I grow up	



Your hero .

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Your favorite job

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....

....

....

....

A person you admire

....

....

....

agriculture - trade – tourism – industry

It can increase our national income	(يزيد الدخل القومي)
It can solve a lot of social problems	. يحل مشاكل اجتماعيه كثير
It can provide jobs for the youth	ممكن يوفر فرص عمل للشباب
It can provide hard currency for our country .	ممكن يوفر عمله صعبه للبلد .
It can lead to progress	. ممكن أن يؤدي إلي التقدم
It may bring all the good to our society	من الممكن ان تحضر الخير لبلدنا
it is considered an important step to improve and develop our society.	تعتبر خطوه مهم لتحسين وتطوير المجتمع
we should do our best to benefit from it by all possible means	لازم نعمل اللي علينا عشان نستفيد منها
People can't do without it	الناس متقدرش تستغني عنها

Tourism

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Industry

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Computers – the internet – technology

It can save time and effort and do jobs quickly.	يوفر وقت وجهد ويمشي المصلحة بسرعه.
It can provide us with news an knowledge in all fields .	يمدنا ب الاخبار والمعرفة والمعلومات في كل حاجه
They help communicate with people in other countries very quickly.	يساعد علي التواصل بين الدول والناس
Computers store a lot of information.	الكمبيوتر بيخزن المعلومات
You can work from home if you have a computer.	ممكن تمشي المصلحة من البيت لو عندك كمبيوتر
Computers are now used in all fields	الكمبيوتر دلوقتي لازق في كل حاجه
. We can now use computers to learn a new language	ممكن يساعدنا في تعلم اي لغة
Today, thanks to modern science and technology, there are many inventions which have made man's life easier and more comfortable. in medicine, it has enabled us to find a cure for most diseases.	اليوم ، بفضل العلم والتكنولوجيا ، بقي عندنا اختراعات جعلت حياه الانسان اسهل واكثر راحه وفي الطب مكنتنا نلاقي علاج جديد لمعظم الأمراض .

The internet

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computers

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Reading – culture – libraries – education

We must learn the skills required for different jobs	لازم يبقي عندنا المهارات المطلوبة للوظائف دي
We need to continue learning to keep up with the latest developments in different fields.	محتاجين نستمر في التعليم عشان نساير التطورات
Human knowledge is increasing all the time.	المعرفة البشرية تزداد يوميا
If we do not update نطور our knowledge, we will not be able to live in today's world.	لو مقدرناش نطور معرفتنا مش هنقدر نعيش في عالم اليوم

Reading

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sports – games

Sports are a good way of spending our spare time	الرياضة حلو عشان وقت الفراغ
Sports help us gain good qualities such as patience, cooperation and how to face difficult problems and situations	الرياضة بتساعدنا تكسب صفات كويسه زي الصبر والتعاون وازاي نواجه المشاكل
Sports teach us good manners and develop our character	بتعلمنا الاخلاق ازاي نطور من شخصياتنا
Some sports help us to defend ourselves	بتعلمنا ندافع عن نفسنا
It can build our body and character.	بتبني الجسم والشخصية
It can protect the youth from crimes and extremism	تحمي الشباب من الجرائم والتطرف
I can strengthen our health and be fit .	تقوي الصحة

Sports

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● الموضوعات السلبيه .

مقدمه تمشي مع الموضوع السلبي

There is no doubt that الموضوع مفيش شك **has bad effects on our daily life** له تأثيرات سلبيه علي حياتنا اليومية **because it has a lot of disadvantages** لان له عيوب كثيره **which we can't count** منقدرش نعدها **but we can mention some of them .** بس نذكر شويه منها

● اسباب المشاكل .

It is clear that واضح اوي المشكلة **has several causes** لها اسباب كثير **for example** مثل **(burning oil** حرق الزيت **–loud noise** الضوضاء **– throwing Rubbish** رمي القمامة**-free time without useful hobbies** وقت فاضي من غير مصلحه **–plenty of money -lack of** نقص في **food money health .)**

● نتائج المشاكل .

It can lead to serious health problems .	ممكن يؤدي لمشاكل صحيه
It can cause crimes and extremism .	ممكن يؤدي الي الجرائم
It can lead to poverty and social problems .	يؤدي الي الفقر ومشاكل اجتماعيه
It can hinder progress , welfare and prosperity .	يعيق التقدم والرفاهية و الرخاء
It can lead to waste of time ,effort and	يؤدي الي ضياع المال والجهد والصحة

health .	
It can spread diseases and dirt in our environment .	
It can lead to violence and hatred . يؤدي الي العنف والكره	
It can lead to economic problems . يؤدي الي مشاكل اقتصاديه	
it is one of the most serious problems which threatens our life at .present	احد اخطر المشاكل التي تهدد حياتنا حاليا
Egypt has been suffering from this problem for a long time now. مصر بتعاني من المشكلة دي من زمان	
The increase in population has led to many other problems such as shortage of food, overcrowded means of transport, lack of job opportunities and the problem of housing.	الزيادة السكانية ادت الي مشاكل كثير زي نقص الطعام ووسائل النقل المزدحمة ونقص فرص العمل ومشكله الاسكان
It threatens our youth and destroys their lives. يهدد الشباب و يدمر حياتنا	
They spread fear among citizens and cause great danger to our society. ينشر الخوف بين المواطنين ويسبب خطر للمجتمع	

• حلول المشاكل .

So we should do our best to get rid of this problem through cooperation and hard work لازم نعمل اللي علينا عشان نخلص من المشكلة دي بالتعاون والعمل الجاد	
The government and the individuals should stand shoulder to shoulder to fight against this problems by spreading the national awareness and its dangerous results يجب ان تقف الحكومة جنبا الي جنب مع الافراد عشان يحاربوا المشاكل بنشر الوعي اتجاه نتائج الخطرة	
People should co-operate with the government الناس لازم يتعاونوا مع الحكومة	
.Mass media should culture people well in this field وسائل الاعلام يجب ان تثقف الناس .	

Pollution

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Theft and crime

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